The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 486. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.
On THIS WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, 1860.
The performances will commence with the Drama entitled THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
Fabien del Franchi } Twin Brothers { Mr. Charles Kean.
Louis del Franchi . Mr. Charles Kean.
M. Chateau Renaud . Mr. G. Everett.
Madame la Contessa Savillia del Franchi . Mrs. Chas. Kean.
Emilie de l'Esparre . Miss Chapman.
Marie . Miss N. Chapman.
After which the Comedietta, entitled THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Peter Spyk . Mr. H. Barfoot.
Gertrude . Mrs. Burkinshaw.
To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled THE SECRET; Or The Hole in the Wall.
Mr Dupuis . Mr Walter Baynham
Mrs Dupuis . Mrs W Baynham.
On THURSDAY, NOV. 22nd, THE GAMESTER.
On FRIDAY, NOV. 23rd, KING LEAR.
On SATURDAY, NOV. 24th, THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d. No Second Price.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
The Renowned Comedian, Mr. ADDISON of the Olympic (Robson's) Theatre, London, will commence an engagement of six nights only, in the new and entirely original character of "Old Browser," as played by him in London for upwards of 100 successive nights.
BENEFIT OF MR. J. STINTON, Stage Manager.
On this WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st November, 1860, Will be performed (first time these nine years) the celebrated National Drama of the WARDEN OF GALWAY, OR THE OATH OF OFFICE.
James Lynch Fitzstephen . Mr. H. Vivash.
Walter Lynch . Mr. G. Vincent.
Anastasia . Miss S. Miles.
After which the Laughable Farce of TOM NODDY'S SECRET.
Captain Ormond . Mr. G. Vincent.
Inkpen . Mr. George Fisher.
Tom Noddy . Mr. Addison.
Gabrielle . Miss Sophia Miles.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet. To be followed by the Laughable Farce of FAMILY JARS.
Old Delph . Mr. H. Webb.
Liddy O'Larogan . Mrs. Stinton.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of THE LADIES' CLUB.
Sir Charles Lavender . Mr. G. Vincent.
Flammer . Mr. George Fisher.
Honourable Mrs. Derby . Miss Bathurst.
Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7. Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

ROUNDROOM, ROTUNDO.
Most positively the Last Night! FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, 1860. FAREWELL BENEFIT OF PROFESSOR STONE, upon which occasion he will be assisted in the WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS, by several Gentlemen (residents of Dublin), who, having received instructions in Electro-Biology, can produce and control all the Phenomena exhibited by this interesting Science.
Much Amusement, and a highly interesting Entertainment, may be expected.
PROFESSOR STONE begs to intimate that this will be his last visit to this city, as he intends, in a few months, returning to America, and retiring from public profession.
Doors Open at Seven. Commencing at Eight o'clock.
Admission.—Promenade and Gallery, 1s; Stalls, 2s.
N.B.—Class for Instruction (and positively the last) will meet at the Exhibition-room, Rotundo, on Saturday Evening Next, Nov. 24, at Eight o'clock, when all who attend will be enabled to perform the experiments in Electro-Biology or Mesmerism. Admission to the Class, £1 1s.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR. Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d. 40, Lower Sackville-street.

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock. The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE.
UNITED PRAYER MEETING is held EVERY DAY, in the above building, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Business-men especially are affectionately invited.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
The Opening Meeting of the Eighteenth Session of the Society will be held in the Dining Hall on Wednesday Evening, the 21st of November. The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock, College time, by the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, when the Opening Address will be delivered by the Auditor, Mr. F. C. Wills, B.A., and the Medals will be presented to the successful candidates.
Tickets for admission can be obtained from Members, or by application to the Secretary, at the Library, 27, Trinity College, on Thursday, 15th, or Wednesday, 21st Nov. (this day), between two and three o'clock, College time.
Doors open at Half-past Seven o'clock. H. J. WRIXON, Secretary.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has promised to honour the meeting with his presence.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
THE Regular Sessional Winter Courses commenced on Monday, 29th ult., in the School of the College.
Pupils are requested to take notice that their names should be entered on or before the 25th inst. (By order) JOHN BRENNEN, Registrar.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
WINTER SHOW OF FAT CATTLE, Farm and Dairy Produce, Implements, &c., to be held in the AGRICULTURAL HALL, KILDARE-ST., On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, and following day.
PRIZES will be awarded for Fat Stock in the several Classes of Fat Oxen, Cows, Heifers, Sheep, and Swine.
Farm and Dairy Produce—Cereals, Pulse, Turnips, Mangels, Parsnips, Carrots, Potatoes, Flax, Hemp, Wool, Frieze, Butter, Cheese &c., &c.
THURSDAY, 29th November, will be the LAST DAY for giving Notice of intention to Exhibit.
Prize Lists and Forms of Entry may be had on application at the Society's House, Kildare-street, or by letter addressed to the Assistant-Secretary, enclosing a postage stamp. WM. EDWD. STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary.

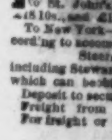
DUBLIN SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.
A MEETING of the Committee, and of those anxious for the formation of a Society similar in organisation to that in London, will be held at REYNOLD'S HOTEL, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, FRIDAY next, the 23rd inst. The chair will be taken at 4 o'clock sharp. Gentlemen anxious to forward the objects of this Society will kindly signify their intentions to RICHARD DANNIL, M..., Lower Baggot-street; S. D. DOUGAL, Esq., C.E., 27, Lower ...-street; and are particularly invited to attend the Meeting.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
And of the following Vice-Patronesses of the Dorset Institution:
Countess of Donoughmore, Viscountess Monck, Lady ... Forester, ... ce Balfour, ... beth M'Clintock, Lady Catherine Evans Freke, ... efroy, ... kenham, Hon Mrs King Harman, Lady Crofton, Miss Whately, Mrs Tighe, Mrs B L Guinness, Mrs Hill, Mrs Johnston, Mrs Hare.
ANNUAL SALE OF WARM AND COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE POOR, On most reasonable terms, of Children's Dresses, and many other useful Articles, On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1860, And the three following days, in the SALE-ROOM OF THE DORSET INSTITUTION, 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The ...ittee of the Dorset Institution having for eighteen years ... abled to maintain their extensive Christmas Sale, they ... ce their intention of holding it on Tuesday, December 4th, ... three following days; and they trust that those whom the L... blessed with means will enable them to do so successfully, as it supports numerous poor families who would otherwise be thrown upon the public; at present there are between seventy and eighty employed.
During the past year, many Children have been instructed in the school, in Reading, Writing, and Needlework, of whom the poorer ... receive ... dinner daily.
Contributions, however small, in aid of the Provision Fund, are much wanted, and will be most thankfully received by any of the Vice-Patronesses, or at the Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.
N.B.—Articles sent to the Institution to be made-up are carefully and reasonably completed. The Repository is stocked with articles of the best and newest patterns. Workers are paid weekly, which renders ready money transactions most desirable.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 6, GRAFTON-STREET, ...ion of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, ...owns, ... and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's ...plices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c. ...e engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses. ... aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, ... 3, Wilton-place, Secretary. Warerooms, on the ...ce—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial ...

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN, AND LAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL. G. LAUDER AND CO., ... Agents for Patent and other Machinery. ... of other countries supplied to order. ... Gas Regulator, which saves consumers from ... their present consumption of gas. ... 19th, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT," For New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN: To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., ... £15 10s., according to accommodation. To New York—First-class, £27 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage ... £8 8s. including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposit to secure Berths—First class, £5; Steerage, £3. Freight from Dublin—... per ton and 5 per cent. For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 5, Eden-quay, Dublin.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. SOUTH CITY WARD.
At a numerous and influential Meeting of the Burgesses of this Ward, held at the Conservative Registration Committee Rooms, 28, College-green, on the 23rd August last—
JOSHUA WATSON, Esq., T.C., in the chair,
The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—
"Resolved,—That Joseph Manning, Esq., be called upon to represent us at the approaching Election for Town Councillor, in room of the Chairman, Joshua Watson, Esq., who has signified his intention of not offering himself for re-election, and that we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions and influence to secure Mr. Manning's return."
TO THE BURGESSES OF THE SOUTH CITY WARD.
GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the above resolution I beg to offer myself as Candidate for Town Councillor at the forthcoming election on the 26th instant.
Should I be so fortunate as to become the representative of your Ward in the Council, I shall devote myself to your interests as well as those of the City at large.—I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant, JOSEPH MANNING.
103, Grafton-street, Dublin, 20 Nov., 1860.

RAVENSDALE DISPENSARY. DUNDALK UNION.
The Committee of Management of the above Dispensary hereby give notice that they will proceed to the Election of a Medical Officer at their Committee-room, on Tuesday, the 4th December next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.
Candidates are requested to attend in person, and forward their testimonials to the Hon. Secretary, ACHESON THOMPSON, Annaverna, Flurry Bridge.

A CASE OF URGENT DISTRESS.
THOMAS KINGSLEY, 78 years of age, for 51 years Clerk of the parish of Borrisoleigh, who has borne a most irreproachable character during that time, has been reduced to the most extreme distress by being, through God's Providence, deprived of his eyesight, and therefore, unable to earn anything as heretofore by his trade of Saddler. His small salary—£10 a year—being entirely insufficient to afford him the commonest food. This appeal is made on his behalf to the humane and charitable.
Reference is respectfully made to Sir John Carden, Priory, Templemore, or Rev. Henry Woodward, Fethard; and subscriptions will be received by Rev. J. Hemphill, Gleenkeen Rectory, and Dr. Pinchin, Borrisoleigh.
Subscriptions already received:—Rev W M'Donnell, Rector, £1; Dr Kingley, Roscrea, £2; Rev Henry Woodward, Fethard, £1; W Wells, Esq, Nenagh, £1; —— Golding, Esq, do, £1; Major Armstrong, 5s; Captain J Otway, Templederry, 15s; Rev Henry Massy, do, 10s; Dr Pinchin, Borrisoleigh, 10s.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, 23rd inst., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. J. B. SMYTH, when the Rev THOS. SCOTT will take the Chair—Subject: "The Signs of the Times." Tickets of Admission—6d; Platform 1s; to be had at the door.

WALDENSIAN AID SOCIETY, Waldensian Settlement in South America.
A MEETING Will be held, if the Lord will, in the PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO, On THIS WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21st, 1860, When the REV. F. H. SNOW PENDLETON, Late British Chaplain at Monte Video, Will attend as Deputation, and give some account of the Missionary Work of the Waldensian Church in Italy, and also particulars respecting the Waldensian Settlement in South America.
The Chair to be taken at 2 o'clock precisely, by the Hon. and Very Rev the Dean of St. Patrick's.
ADMISSION FREE—NO TICKETS REQUIRED.
A Collection will be made after the Meeting. Entrance at Cavendish-row.
A Meeting will be held on the evening of the same day, at Seven o'clock, in St. Matthias' School-House, Adelaide-road, when Mr. Pendleton will also attend.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS. FREE CHURCH AUXILIARY.
A MEETING will be held (D.V.) in SUMMER-STREET SCHOOLHOUSE, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21, 1860, At Seven o'clock, When the Rev. J. W. REYNOLDS, A.M., late principal of the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution; Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, A.M., Assistant Chaplain of the Molyneux Asylum, will attend, and give information in reference to the Jewish People.
There will be a Collection after the Meeting.
The presence and co-operation of all friends of Christian Missions are earnestly solicited.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Established A.D. 1849.
The First of the Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on THURSDAY EVENING Next, 22nd NOV., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. W. URWICK, D.D.
Subject—"The World's Debt to Christianity."
Tickets may be had at the Booksellers, or at the Office of the Association, Middle Abbey-street. W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
16th November, 1860.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Established A.D. 1849. LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS, 103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, (Near Sackville-street.)
TRUSTEES: E. FETHERSTON H., ALEX. PARKER, and WM. BEWLEY, Esqrs.
The following are the characteristics of this Association:—
It is Christian. | It is Benevolent.
It is Catholic. | It is Missionary.
A very common mistake prevails respecting the object which the Association has in view. Some suppose that it was formed merely as a Club for the mutual comfort and benefit of its Members, and that no advantage can be derived from the Institution by any save those who are thus closely united to it; and, further, that its operations are exclusively spiritual. It is what they suppose and much more. The objects of the Association are, to build up its Members in the faith of the Gospel—to instruct them in the knowledge of the Scriptures—to comfort them in trouble—to counsel them in perplexity—to supply to the Young Man something of the care and sympathy of absent relatives and friends; to attain these ends, they meet frequently for mutual study of the Word of God and for Prayer. Cases of individual trouble or temptation meet with special and kindly attention.
But in addition to this the Members make Young Men generally the objects of their solicitude—being young themselves they know the trials and difficulties which beset their fellows, and with brotherly kindness try to win them to participate in the privileges and blessings of the Association. The Bible Classes and Prayer Meetings are open to all, and the Reading Rooms to any one introduced by a Member. W. J. STOKES, Sec.
The Meetings of the Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures are as follows:—
At 103, Middle Abbey-street, .. Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.
Ditto, .. Friday Evening at 8 o'clock.
Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, Monday Evening at 8 o'clock.
To which Young Men are affectionately invited.
Prayer Meetings are held at the Rooms in Abbey-street:—
Every Friday Morning, .. From 7 - 15 to 8 o'clock.
Every Friday Evening, .. From 7 - 30 to 8 o'clock.
The Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) at the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-st., on the following Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock:—
November 22nd—The World's debt to Christianity; Rev W Urwick, D D.
November 29th—Abraham and Lot—A Contrast; Rev C M Fleury, D D.
December 6th—Elements of Character; Rev Wallace M'Mullen Abbey-street.
December 13th—Madagascar and the Gospel; Rev O T Dobbin, LL D, Ballivor, Kells.
December 20th—Godliness True Refinement; Rev F F Trench.
1861, January 10th—Delusive Hopes contrasted with God's Promises; Rev J J Black, Ormond-quay.
January 17th—The Life of Solomon; Right Hon Joseph Napier.
January 24th—Wycliff and the Early English Reformers; Rev John Hall, Mary's Abbey.
January 31st—The Word; Rev J B Lowe, D D, Liverpool.
February 7th—The Apostle Peter; Rev John D Powell, Hendrick-street.
February 14th—Faith and Feeling; J H Power, Esq, M D, F R C S I.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE. OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.
Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY Esq, M D.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860. DOWN TRAINS.
The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.
The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at intermediate Stations.
The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin will stop at Clonsilla.
A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.
UP TRAINS.
A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 a m for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations.
The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a m.
ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE. DOWN TRAINS.
A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.
The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.
UP TRAINS.
The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.
The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.
Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 7 30 p m. W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. GOODS AND CATTLE TRAFFIC.
The Stations on the Tuam Line are now open for Goods and Cattle Traffic.
Particulars as to rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations. W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 13th November, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. OPENING OF THE LINE TO CASTLEREA.
The Line to Castlerea will be Opened for Passenger Traffic on THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1860.
TIME AND FARE TABLE.
DOWN TRAINS.

	Week Days.			Sundays.	1st C.		2nd C.				Parl.	
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Leave Dublin,	7·0	11·0	4·0	10·30								
" Athlone,	10.50	2·20	7·5	2·10	14	0	11	0	7	3	6	6
" Roscommon	11.45	3·10	8·0	3·10	17	4	13	6	8	11	8	0
" Dunamon,	12·0	3·25	8·15	3·25	18	4	14	[illegible]	9	4	8	5
Arrive at Castlerea	12·30	3·50	8·45	3·50	[illegible]	6	15	6	10	4	9	4

UP TRAINS.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Leave Castlerea,	6·30	12·40	4·15	4·15								
" Dunamon,	7·0	1·5	4·40	4·40	2	0	1	6	1	0	0	10
" Roscommon,	7·15	1·20	5·0	5·0	3	2	2	4	1	6	1	4
" Athlone,	8·10	2·40	5·55	5·55	6	6	4	10	3	2	2	10
Arrive at Dublin	11.30	5·30	10·0	10·0	20	6	15	6	10	4	9	4

W. FORBES, Manager

Sermons.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON, In behalf of the SUNDAY AND DAILY SCHOOLS OF ST. PAUL'S PARISH, Will be preached (D.V.) on SUNDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1860, BY THE Rev. THOMAS MILLS, A.M., Incumbent of St. Jude's. Divine Service to Commence at Twelve o'clock.
St. Paul's Schools were originally founded for the benefit of the Children of Soldiers who had fallen in Battle, and was for a considerable period the only Institution of the kind in Ireland.
They have since been for many years Free Daily Schools, under the superintendence of the Parochial Clergy; affording a suitable education to (at present) over 100 children of poor parishioners; and are mainly dependent on the proceeds of the Annual Charity Sermon for their support. The Governors are compelled to appeal earnestly to the benevolence of the charitable of other localities in consequence of the now impoverished state of this once wealthy parish, and the loss of many very liberal benefactors.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Reverend Preacher, Blackrock; the Rev W J H Le Fanu, Rector, 5, Blackhall-street; Rev L C Reichardt, 18, Ellis'-quay, Curate; Rev B Johnston, Montpellier-hill; H Kelly, Esq, 29, Ellis'-quay, and W Graham, Esq, Smithfield, Churchwardens; W Anderson, Esq, 7, Blackhall-street; W Johnstone, Esq, 22, Blackhall-street; R Milliner, Esq, 55, Queen-street; Major Cockburn, 49, Lower Mount-street; H Ingram, Esq, Phœnix Glen Lodge; J ..., Esq, 12, Ellis'-quay; Dr Madden, 9, Blackhall-street; J Thorp, Esq, 2, Tighe-street; Dr Torney, 8, Blackhall-street; W Wynne, Esq, 1, Blackhall-street; and C Halliday, Esq, Monkstown Park, Treasurer.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—
A SERMON will (D.V.) be Preached, and a Collection made in behalf of the above named Society in the MAGDALEN ASYLUM, LOWER LEESON-STREET, On SUNDAY NEXT, the 25th inst., by the Rev. A. D. MACNAMARA, Deputation Secretary to the Society.
Contributions will be thankfully received by the Assistant-Secretary, or by the Accountant at the office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE, or, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830. Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
A SERMON In aid of the Funds of the above Society will be Preached (D.V.) IN ST. MATHIAS'S CHURCH, On SUNDAY next, the 25th NOVEMBER, 1860, By the Rev. MAURICE F. DAY, A.M., Minister.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December,	
1851 was	36	1851 was	£223 16 9½
1852 ..	47	1852 ..	324 10 11
1853 ..	61	1853 ..	350 9 11½
1854 ..	87	1854 ..	426 13 8½
1855 ..	105	1855 ..	657 15 9
1856 ..	109	1856 ..	802 5 0
1857 ..	120	1857 ..	1010 5 5
1858 ..	132	1858 ..	1016 3 7
1859 ..	150	1859 ..	1429 9 6
At present ..	165		

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preachers, or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
B. GIBSON, Clk. } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. }
W. G. CARROLL, Clk. } Secs.
R. FRIZELLE, Clk. }

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
GENERAL NOTICES TO CLAIMANTS.
In the Matter of the Estate of John Hutton, Owner and Petitioner,
THE Court having ordered a Sale of Smith's side of Newcastle, and part of the Commons thereof, situate in the Baronies of Newcastle and Upper Cross and County of Dublin; the Houses and Premises, Nos. 101, 102, and 103, St. James's-street, and Premises in Cherrytree-lane, in the Parish of St. James, and city of Dublin, held respectively in fee farm; the Lands of Gornasky, otherwise Belin, in the Barony of Portnahinch and Queen's County, held under lease, dated the 26th day of March, 1766, for lives renewable for ever; the Plot of Ground in Cumberland-street, Kingstown, in the County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 26th of October, 1843, for a term of 81 years; Premises called Rehoboth, on the South Circular-road, and City of Dublin, held under lease dated the 15th of April, 1730, for lives renewable for ever; Piece of Ground on the east side of Clanbrassil-street, in the City of Dublin, held under Lease dated 19th of June, 1844, for a term of 999 years; Piece of Ground on the east side of Richmond-street, Portobello, in the City of Dublin, held under lease dated 22nd of April, 1842, for 999 years; Piece of Ground and Premises known as Nos. 42 and 43, North King-street, in the City of Dublin, and under lease of 20th November, 1842, for a term of 99 years; Piece of Ground on the north side of Hammond-lane, in the City of Dublin, with the house thereto, held under lease of 20th of November, 1851, for a term of 999 years; the Ground and Premises, known as Nos. 54, 55, and 56 Mary's-lane, and a Piece of Ground in Bull-lane, in the City of Dublin, held under Lease of the 14th April, 1843, for a term of 99 years; Plot of Ground in Great George's-street, in the Parish of St. Bridget, and City of Dublin, held under lease, dated the 27th of August, 1771, for lives renewable for ever; Plot of Ground situate as last aforesaid, held under Lease, dated 21st of August, 1771, for lives renewable for ever; Plot of Ground in Bride-street and Golden-lane, in the City of Dublin, held under Lease, dated the 14th of January, 1860, for a term of 40 years; part of the Lands of Celbridge and Premises in the town of Celbridge, in the Barony of Salt, and County of Kildare, held under lease, dated 15th of October, 1788, for a term of 999 years; part of the Lands of Kildrought otherwise Celbridge, situate as last aforesaid, held under lease, dated 18th March, 1788, for a term of 999 years; part of the Lands of Celbridge, called the Common, held under lease, dated 29th of April, 1794, for three lives; Piece of Ground on the east side of Basin-lane, and fronting James'-street, in the city of Dublin, held under lease, dated 16th of November, 1831, for three lives, or 98 years, and the Ground and Premises, Nos. 14 and 15, Essex-quay, in the city of Dublin, held under lease, dated 30th of November, 1818, for three lives, or 99 years. All parties objecting to a Sale of the said lands and premises are hereby required to take notice of such order; and all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with a Clerk of the Records.
Dated this 17th day of November, 1860. C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
THOMAS L. GUINNESS, Solicitor, having carriage of Proceedings, 24, Suffolk-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. TUESDAY, 13th day of NOV., 1860.
In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Barry, Anne Harding, and Francis Harding; Continued in the names of Thomas Barry, and Ellen, his wife; Francis Harding and John M'Carthy, and Anne, his wife.
ON reading the original petition, filed in the first matter on the 6th day of December, 1851, and the petition in the nature of an amendment to such petition, filed the 31st day of October last, it is ordered by the Court that a partition be made of all that, the Lands of Carrigafooka, with its sub-denominations of Kilnaclug, Curra, Carrignamadree, and Inchinleenane, situate in the Barony of East Muskerry and County of Cork, held in fee-farm; West Dromony situate in the Barony of West Muskerry and said county, held under fee-farm grant; Inchibricane, situate as last aforesaid, held under fee-farm grant; Cooidorthy situate as last aforesaid, with the tolls and customs of the annual fairs and markets thereof, held under fee-farm grant dated the 2nd day of June, 1737, in manner as prayed for by said petition—that is to say, that the lands and premises comprised in the first part of the first schedule to said petition annexed shall be allotted in severalty, in respect of the share of the said John M'Carthy and Anne M'Carthy; that the lands and premises comprised in the second part of the said schedule shall be allotted in severalty, in respect of the share of Thomas Barry, and Ellen, his wife; and that the premises in the third part of said schedule shall be allotted in severalty, in respect of the share of said Francis Harding, subject to the several proportions of the head rent and rent charges affecting said lands, as in said schedule is specified, unless cause be shown to the contrary in three calendar months after the service of this order on the Trustees of the marriage settlement of the said Thomas Barry, and on such of his children as are of full age; and on the Trustees of the settlement of said John M'Carthy and Anne M'Carthy, and the publication of this order in the *Cork Examiner* and IRISH TIMES newspapers. HENRY CAREY, Registrar.
PATRICK SCOTT, Solicitor having carriage of the proceedings, No. 5, North Great George's-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY GALWAY.
The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, and immediate possession given:—
Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165A. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE), 60A. Irish).
KILCOOSH, 246A. Irish.
These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. NETTERVILLE GERRARD, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway.
The Herd will show the Lands.
For terms, and further particulars, apply to MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq., Land Agent, Longford.
November 1st, 1860.

House and Land Agency Office, 4, Besboro' Buildings, Kingstown.
TALBOT COALL respectfully informs the nobility and gentry requiring Winter or permanent Residence in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, Monkstown, Blackrock, or Dalkey, that he has upon his books a variety, furnished or unfurnished, particulars of which may be had of TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, Undertaker, &c.
N.B.—Job Carriages and Safety Covered Furniture Vans, Spring Floats, &c., for hire.

WANTED, a COACHHOUSE STABLE, by a gentleman; it must have a lock up yard, with a pump in it, or otherwise free access to water, and be situated in the vicinity of the Baggot-street end of Waterloo-road.—Address, stating lowest terms, to "C. P.," care of Mr. CONNOLLY, 2, Upper Baggot-street.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS (North side), within ten minutes' walk of the General Post-office. A sittingroom, and bedroom well furnished with attendance, for a permanency; terms moderate; no other lodgers or children. Apply to "E. C.," Lodgings, IRISH TIMES Office.

A COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED SITTINGROOM AND BEDROOM; no other lodgers or children.—Apply to 145, Rathmines Upper; terms moderate.

Auctions.

LITERARY SALEROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
Law Library of a Barrister retiring from the Profession.
H. LEWIS begs to announce that he will SELL BY AUCTION, in these Rooms, on THIS WEDNESDAY, 21st November, being the Last Day, commencing at No. 179 in the Catalogue, an excellent collection of Law Books, forming the Library of a Barrister who is retiring from the Profession owing to delicate health.
It comprises most of the Modern Reports carefully completed to the present time; also Text Books, Statutes, &c.; with three very superior open Bookcases of Polished Mahogany, and other Furniture suitable for any respectable Library. H. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE of Valuable Pictures, splendid Pier and Chimney Glasses, Gilt Pier Tables, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c.
LUKE W. DILLON, of 46, Grafton-street, obliged by indisposition to relinquish business, has instructed
MR. C. BENNETT TO SELL BY AUCTION, Without reserve, his entire Stock of PICTURES, BY ANCIENT AND MODERN ARTISTS; WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, Handsome Modern Looking Glasses, Gilt Pier Tables, Girandoles, Brackets, and Artists' Materials, &c., On TUESDAY, the 27th November inst., and following Days, Commencing each day at Twelve o'clock. CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer, 6, Upper Ormond-quay.
N.B.—All parties having claims against the said Mr. Luke W. Dillon are requested to furnish particulars thereof to Messrs. Lewis and Howe, Solicitors, Nassau-street, with a view to the investigation and adjustment of same.

CARRIAGES for Sale or Hire, at Mr. BROWN'S (of London) splendid Repository, STEPHEN'S-GREEN—A first-class assortment of Carriages, including Broughams, for Sale or Hire, on reasonable terms. N.B.—The Carriages are at Brown's, Stephen's-green.

Insurances.

KENT LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1802.
FIRE DEPARTMENT—Risks taken on House Property at 1s. 6d. per cent. Mills and other hazardous property under the usual tariff rates.
Life Policies secure to the ensured Eighty per cent. of the nett profits annually.
Further particulars on application to WM. H. WRIGHT, Agent.
Office, 3, Bachelor's-walk.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament. 1860.
THE REGISTER FOR NEW ASSURANCES FOR THIS YEAR CLOSES ON 31st DEC. NEXT. POLICIES OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE ENTITLED AT THE NEXT DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS TO RANK FOR SIX YEARS BONUS.
At last Investigation the Bonus declared ranged from 25s to 35s per cent. per annum on the Sums Assured.
The Accumulated Funds amounted at 31st December, 1859, to £1,031,454.
The Annual Revenue to £179,083 11s 11d.
BONUS—NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS is divided among the Assured, being as large a share of the profits as is allowed by any, and larger than is allowed by most other Offices.
Special attention is requested to the following Two Modes of Assurance:—
I.—HALF PREMIUM SYSTEM.
Whereby a Policy can be opened at once for about Half the Ordinary Rate of Premium.
EXAMPLE:—At age 25 a Policy may be opened for £500 with Profits, "on payment of a Premium of £6 6s 3d for the First Five Years," and of £11 19s 7d annually thereafter.
On the Policy becoming a claim, the full amount assured will be paid "without deducting any debt on account of unpaid Premiums," as would have been the case under the Half-Credit System.
This system is well adapted to parties who may have the prospect in a few years of an increased income.
II.—DOUBLE ASSURANCE SYSTEM.
Whereby the sum assured is "doubled" in a few years, without any increase of Premium.
EXAMPLE:—At age 20 a party assuring for £1,000 will, by adopting this table, find that on attaining the age of 40, the sum in the Policy "is increased by annual additions" to £2,000.
This principle is particularly advantageous to young and good lives.
INDISPUTABILITY.—Certificates are (on reasonable conditions) issued freeing Policies from all restrictions that can affect their marketable value.
Parties insured in this Office may join any Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom, without payment of extra Premium.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all other information, may be procured at the Head Office, or at any of the Agents of the Company.
DAVID SMITH, Manager. JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE, 64, PRINCE'S-STREET, EDINBURGH.
DUBLIN BRANCH, 67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, 34a, College-green, Solicitor.
LOCAL AGENT, HENRY DOWNS, 8, College-Green.
N.B.—Influential parties will be appointed Agents where the Company is not already represented.—Application to be made to the Secretary at Dublin.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq., M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1825. CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomar, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their FIRE Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their LIFE Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

Cards.

THE ORMOND HOTEL AND LUNCHEON ROOMS, No. 3, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The above Establishment is now Opened under new management, and every description of Luncheon may now be had in great variety, viz:—
Sausage Rolls, Pork and Mutton Pies, Soups of every description, Sandwiches, Hot Meats, &c.; also, Whiskey, Brandy, Wines, &c., Of the Finest Quality and at the most moderate Prices.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in Chandeliers, Lobby Lights, Lanterns, Brackets, &c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON, LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION. JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 18 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS, 15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE, White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO. Have received a most Extensive Assortment of SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, SPANISH LACE FLOUNCINGS, With a Variety of HONITON, MALTESE, VALENCIENNES, AND BRUSSELS LACE IN COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LAPPETS, &c, &c. COLOURED BRUSSELS NETS, in all Shades. EVENING DRESSES in profusion.
MUSLIN CURTAINS, The Remainder of the Summer Stock at a Great Reduction, Consisting of LACE, LENO, HARNESS, SWISS, &c.
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO., 15, 16, AND 17, GRAFTON-STREET.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.
IMPORTANT ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS. JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
We respectfully invite an inspection of our Novelties for next month, which are of unsurpassed attraction, and arranged at prices which must command decided manifestation of public favour.
New Silks, do. Drougets, do. Fancy Dresses, do. Petticoats, do. Bonnets, do. Millinery, do. Ribbons and Flowers, do. Gloves and Fans, do. Shawls, | New Mantles, do. Jackets and Opera Mantles, do. Children's Dresses and Mantles, do. Evening Dresses, do. Wedding Trousseaux, do. French Merinoes, do. Fancy Goods and Embroideries.
Flannels in every width and make, Black Silks, Black French Merinoes, Paramattas, Crapes, Mourning Evening Costume, &c., With a large variety of Novelty for Gentlemen's Attire, Robes de Chambre, &c.
With the above we shall offer the following:—500 Silk Dresses at 28s 6d, 31s 6d, 35s, to 63s, worth from 2 to 4½ guineas; 50 pieces of Black French Glace Silks, from 2s 11½d to 4s 9d, usual prices from 3s 9d to 5s 9d per yard; also a large lot of last Season's Mantles at half-price. JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—We have just received from one of the first Manufacturers in the North of Ireland a choice lot of Linen Goods in Table Damasks, Towelling, Sheetings, Shirting Linens, Handkerchiefs, &c., to which we respectfully invite special attention.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. S. OLDHAM AND SONS. 12 WESTMORELAND-STREET. Solicit inspection of their Stock of MANTLES, Of the Newest Styles, in Cloth, Velvet and Sealskin. They have also received from Paris a superb Stock of FILLED CASHMERE SHAWLS, New designs. They daily receive accessions to their already unrivalled Stock of WINTER DRESS FABRICS, French and British Droguets, Epingline, and Biarritz Cloth, Velours and Lindseys, &c. New Evening Bareges and Tarletanes, Opera Mantles, Quilled Sleeves, Muffs, Neck Ties, All of the Newest Styles, and many of them that cannot be seen elsewhere, being contracted for exclusively for their House.

INVERNESS CAPES. SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO, have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES, specially adapted for the present Season. Also, YOUTHS' CAPES in every variety. COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

TAILORING. 1, WICKLOW-STREET, (1 Door from Grafton-street.) JOHN G. DELANY Begs leave to announce that his stock of TWEEDS, BEAVER FRIEZES, &c., suited for the winter season, are now on view at the above Establishment. Gentlemen's own Materials made up. STRICT PUNCTUALITY WARRANTED.

TAILORING. If you want a good fit, moderate charges, and punctuality as to time, try F. HEALY, 31, HENRY-STREET, (Opposite the General Post-office.) A good assortment of ready-made VESTS, for Morning and Evening wear, to suit the seasons. N.B.—Persons purchasing their own cloth are specially invited to try the above Establishment.

In the matter of CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker, 17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY. The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

Publications.

BY AUTHORITY.—LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. Now ready, price One Shilling.
REGULATIONS made by the JUDGES of the LANDED ESTATES COURT, in pursuance of the Landed Property (Ireland) Improvement Act, 1860, 23 and 24 Vict., c. 153.
Dublin: ALEX. THOM & SONS, Printers and Publishers, 87 and 88, Abbey-street. Of whom may be had GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS OF THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND—JULY 15, 1859. Price 3s 6d.

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS. These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums. Price lists, with full particulars, free by post on application. Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence. PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE, 13, WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.

Miscellaneous.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS, As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendance at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c. Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin. Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted,) from 6 o'clock, a.m., to 8 o'clock, p.m. Mons. Denempont, Chiropodist, from Paris, attends daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

SADDLERY DEPARTMENT. J. EDMUNDSON and CO., Having secured the services of a practical Foreman, of much experience in Manufacturing Saddlery, respectfully call attention to the following, amongst many other articles, in the above line:— Hunting Saddles of J. E. and Co.'s own manufacture, Harness in Brass and Silver Mounting, Horse Clothing (in sets) made up with the latest improvements, Hunting Whips, Riding and Driving Whips, Fine Steel Bits, Horse Brushes, Sponges, and a general assortment of Stable Requisites. House Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas Fitting Warerooms, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Agents for Milner's Fire Proof Safes, Bradford's Washing Machines, and Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Residences, Towns, &c.

FIRE CAUTION. MILNER'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS. HODGES and SONS particularly desire to call attention to these safeguards against fire, which effectually preserve all books, deeds, and whatever valuables they may contain, having been proved to be perfectly fire-proof under the most severe tests, and are furnished with gunpowder proof locks, thereby rendering it impossible for them to be opened except by the key. They can be had in all sizes, at HODGES AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

GAS-MAKING APPARATUS FOR PRIVATE HOUSES. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. call attention to their Patent Gas Apparatus, by means of which Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Mansions, Out-offices and Farm Steadings, can be brilliantly lighted with Gas, at an expense much less than from oil or candles. J. EDMUNDSON and Co.'s Apparatus produces more Gas from a given quantity of Coal than any other, and the quality of the light produced far exceeds in brilliancy the Gas consumed in the principal towns of Ireland. GAS FROM PEAT can be produced from J. E. and Co.'s Apparatus, where Coal is dear and Peat plentiful. The Apparatus is compact and inexpensive, and can be managed by any labourer or farm servant of common intelligence. Estimates for all parts of the country given free of expense. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Gas Engineers, Contractors, and Ironmongers, 34, 35, 36, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRONMONGERY. ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES. LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS. PAPIER MACHE AND JAPANNED TEA TRAYS. HODGES AND SONS Desire to call attention to their large assortment of Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays of the Newest Shapes and most beautiful designs. In the various other branches of HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY H. and Sons' assortment is large and complete; they would particularly call attention to FLAVEL'S COOKING APPARATUS, by means of which the expense of Cooking, as compared with the ordinary process, is greatly diminished, in REGISTER GRATES. Our Stock is fully assorted. Amongst many other article which might also be named, we particularly desire to call attention to the following, viz.:— DRAWINGROOM GRATES, Electro plated Knives and Forks, Tea Sets, &c., Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers. HODGES AND SONS, Agents, MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERY, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, 20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Wholesale and Retail Agents for Milner's Patent Fire Resisting and Thief Proof Safes and Chests, with Gunpowder Proof Locks.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS. THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET. Strong Tin Dish Covers, 9s. 6d. per set of six; Silver-form ditto 15s. per set; Parlour Fenders with Standards, from 6s. 6d. each; Polished Steel Fire Irons, from 3s. per set; Bedroom Fenders, from 1s. 9d. each; Bedroom Fire Irons, from 1s. 10d. a set; Britannia Teapots, from 2s. each; Ivory-handled Table Knives to balance, engaged, from 12s. per dozen; White Bone-handled ditto, rimmed, 8s. 6d. per dozen; Black Horn-handled Knives and Forks, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Kitchen Knives and Forks, 5s. a dozen; engaged Razors, taken back if not approved of, 1s. each; Sweeping Brushes and Handles, from 1s. 2d. each, engaged all hair; Black-handled Hearth Brushes, 8½d. each; a large assortment of Japanned Trays, from 2s. each; Bread Baskets and Knife Trays, from 1s. 2d. each; Patent Metal Saucepans, tinned inside, from 8d. each; Oval Metal Pots, tinned inside, from 3s. 9d. each; Iron Kettles, 5d. per quart; Iron Coal Boxes, from 1s. 3d. each. Also, a general assortment of Baths, Tea Urns, Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Cruets, Tea Sets, Wool Rugs, Cocoa Mats, Iron Bedsteads, Paillasses, Mattresses, &c., equally cheap. WILLIAM WHITESTONE, 23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
☞ All Goods marked in plain figures. No Second price.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS. Twenty Years' experience has fully established that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by WATERHOUSE and COMPANY possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth its cost. For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers, WATERHOUSE and COMPANY, 25, DAME-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?— THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

REAL WITNEY AND FRENCH BLANKETS. WALPOLE & GEOGHEGAN respectfully announce the arrival of several bales of the above VERY SUPERIOR GOODS, ordered and finished during the summer months. THE IRISH TABLE DAMASK, AND LINEN WAREHOUSE, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1766, 8 and 9, SUFFOLK-STREET.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER. BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS. The Patent Fancet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions. Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

5000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL, ex Jane Williams, from Rouen. J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE beg to announce that their large and direct importation from the Continental Markets enable them to sell their superior French Colza Oil at 4s. 2d. per gallon. Persons taking Five Gallons and upwards, 4s. per gallon. Country orders punctually attended to. J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE, 25, EDEN-QUAY.

FINE COLZA OIL. H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light is cannot be surpassed. HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO., WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS, Agents for Price's Patent Candles, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland. Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS, FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c. Vase Moderateur Lamps, Pillar do. do., Stand do. do., in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers. Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned. Finest French Colza Oil. GEORGE DIXON, Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer, Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, (Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS. H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland. 11 & 12, Corkhill, Dublin.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH. Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers. The trade are referred to the Company's Agents COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 9, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

COALS.—KINGSTOWN. Office, 4, Besboro' Buildings, Upper George's-st. TALBOT COALL respectfully intimates to his numerous Customers that he is at present discharging a cargo of first-class Orrell Coal, ex Alma, James, Master, Liverpool; and that he daily expects the arrival of a cargo of best Newcastle Coal. Orders respectfully solicited. TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer and Valuator, House and Land Agent, Undertaker, Kingstown. N.B.—Job Carriages and Safety Covered Furniture Vans for Hire.

Medical.

DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Physician and Proprietor, W. ALFRED JOHNSON, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, who may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from 2 till 5 p.m.

THE best application for Cracked Lips, Chopped Hands, Roughness of the Skin, &c., &c., is found to be BUTLER'S WINTER REMEDY, which may be obtained at the MEDICAL HALL, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 ...
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 ...
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF The Late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S. *Professor at the University of London, Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c.*
"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine.
"I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject.
"The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lr. Sackville-street.

Wants.

A GERMAN LADY, engaged in Tuition, wishes to meet with a family in town or its vicinity, where some hours' daily instruction in German, French, or Music, would be considered equivalent to board and lodging.—Address "A. A.," 3, Westland-row, Dublin.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, a most respectable, steady Man, highly connected, and great experience in the Woollen and Manchester trade, and can be highly recommended; will take a situation as Traveller for the South of Ireland, where he has a large connection.—Address "M. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

PROOF-READER.—Wanted a situation as above, in a Book or Newspaper Office. Advertiser has been a Practical Printer for many years.—Address "F. L. S.," 23, Cumberland-street.

TO FAMILY GROCERS.—A Young Man, who has done business for the last four years in one of the most respectable establishments in the above line, wishes to obtain a re-engagement in an establishment of respectability.—Please address "B. Y. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANT SITUATIONS.

UPPER DRY NURSE, in a gentleman's family, an experienced Woman of good character, who would take charge of a baby, and superintend growing children; understands bottle and spoon feeding, and will be highly recommended; advertiser is a Protestant, and will be found a trustworthy Nurse.—Address, "D.G.," 9, Richmond-hill, for a week.

NURSE (Dry), an experienced Person, a widow, who can take a baby from its birth; understands bottle and spoon feeding; has most respectable references in town and country.—Address "E. C.," care of Rev. C. C. BAKER, Cloghran, county Dublin.

A LADY is desirous of procuring a Situation for a steady, respectable Woman (a Protestant), whom she can highly recommend as Nurse, in a quiet family, where there are not many children. A comfortable home more an object than high wages.—Address "A. W., Nurse," IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, a respectable Young Person, who understands her business in every department; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town; has no objection to the country, and is of the Established Church.—Address "P. P.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 60, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, a respectable Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; can make up ladies' fine things, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, whom she served two years.—Address "M. C.," 2, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, an active Young Woman, just disengaged, who understands her business perfectly well; can make fine things, and do needlework if required; has no objection to town or country; can be highly recommended.—Address "E. B.," 132, Lower Baggot-street, or 21, Clare-street.

HOUSEMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who understands her business in every respect, and can be highly recommended; no objection to the country.—Address "C. K.," 67, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as UNDER HOUSEMAID; a Young Woman, just disengaged, wishes to procure a situation; can wash and make up fine things in the neatest manner; will be found obliging; from a nobleman or gentleman's family need apply.—Address "M. G. W.," 152, Great Britain-street, or 3, Cavendish-row.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID; a Young Woman wants a Situation; she can wash and make up well, and is a good Plain Worker, and a Protestant. Address "C. B.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 115, Great Britain-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or would go as CHILDREN'S MAID, an active Young Woman, a native of the North of Ireland; is a good washer, and does up of fine things; can cut out and make children's dresses; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Please address "J. S.," 15, Merrion-row, or 6, Upper Baggot-street.

HOUSEMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman wants a Situation in a small, respectable family; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address to "A. K.," No. 9, Dame-street.

PARLOURMAID, a Protestant, and one who has no objection to the country; she must be a good needle woman, her principal duty would be to wait upon an elderly lady.—Address "A. B.," 15, Charlotte-street.

GOOD COOK.—Wants a Situation, where there is a Kitchenmaid kept; understands her business perfectly well in all its branches; understands baking and making her own barm; is a Protestant; and has no objection to town or country.—Address "E. S.," 1, North Earl-street, or 15, South Anne-street.

GOOD COOK.—Disengaged and wants a Situation, an active Woman, who understands her business; would take a Situation with or without a Kitchen maid; has no objection to a little washing in town or country. None need apply without a second servant.—Any commands left for "C. E.," 2, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

COOK.—Disengaged, and wants a Situation, a steady active Woman; can produce long and satisfactory discharges from respectable families in town; has no objection to a small share of washing if required.—Any commands for "M. F.," 2, Lower Baggot-street, or 14, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a respectable Young Woman, who understands her business in all its details; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town.—Please address "E. R. S.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 60, Grafton-street, which will be punctually attended to.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, in a respectable family, a steady, settled Woman of good experience, who has a perfect knowledge of her business, in all its various branches, and will be highly recommended for good temper and trustworthiness; would have no objection to a small washing.—Any commands addressed to "M. F." at 79, Great Britain-street, or 60, Grafton-street, will be duly attended to.

GOOD PLAIN COOK; understands the management of a dairy; is a Protestant.—Address "M. A. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK (Plain), a Young Woman from the country, who thoroughly understands the care and management of a dairy, and would be willing to make herself useful in both stations if required; can be well recommended by her last mistress; will be heard of for a few days.—Address "M. E.," 109, Lower Leeson-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; will be found trustworthy and obliging, and will make herself generally useful if required, and can be well recommended by ladies in town at present.—Any commands for "A. D.," 35, Upper Sackville-street, or 7, Molesworth-street, shall be attended to.

PLAIN COOK; would do a little washing if required; advertiser is a Protestant; can be highly recommended by families now in town.—Address "M. A. B.," 98, Grafton-street, or 54, Lower Sackville-street.

GOOD COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, just disengaged; would take charge of a dairy, if required; has satisfactory discharges; no objection to town or country; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "M. M.," 67, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK (Good), or would go as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT in a respectable family where there is another servant kept, A strong, healthy Young Woman, who is a good Cook, and perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town. Please address, "B. M.," 64, Grafton-street, or 30, Upper Sackville-street. Will be heard of for three days.

COOK (Good) or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, just disengaged; is a good laundress; and can be well recommended by her last mistress; has long and satisfactory discharges.—Letters addressed to "M. F.," 134, Capel-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to for three days.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, or would go as HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, in a small family, a steady, respectable Young Woman; can be highly recommended by her last mistress; her testimonials will bear the strictest examination.—Any commands for "E. L. S.," 60, Grafton-street, or 20, North Earl-street, will be attended to.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT in a respectable family, an active, steady, person; is a good cook; understands soups, pastry, and made dishes; can wash and make up linen if required; is of cleanly habits; can be well recommended.—Address, "F.E." 15, North Earl-street, or 35, Westmoreland-street.

A COOK.—Disengaged, and wants a Situation as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman; understands her business remarkably well, soups, pastry, and made-up dishes; and also the management of a dairy, if required; can wash and make up linen, if required; no objection to town or country.—Any commands to be left for "E. M.," 8, Lower Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, just disengaged; is a good Laundress; can take charge of a small dairy if required; will be found most obliging; no objection to the country; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town.—Address "S. H.," 146, Great Britain-street, or 23, South Great George's-street.

PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who can be well recommended; is an excellent laundress, and has no objection to the country.—Address "R. M.," 20, North Earl-street, or 14, Grafton-street.

THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small, respectable family, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation, in either of the above capacities, for a Young Woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good laundress, and will be highly recommended for good temper and an obliging disposition.—Address "H. B.," Mr. Mugge's, 69, Upper Sackville-street, or Miss TAAFFE's, 13, Capel-street.

THOROUGH SERVANT; a Lady wishes to procure a situation as above for a clean, steady, active Young Woman, who is a good plain cook, and laundress; has satisfactory discharges, and can be well recommended by her last mistress.—Address "A. M. S.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS is prepared to undertake the washing of a few Families, or single Gentlemen. References given (if required) to ladies for whom advertiser at present washes.—Address "Laundress," 10, Albert-place, Grand Canal-street.

MESSENGER, in a respectable Establishment, a smart lad, 16 years of age, who can read and write, and knows the city well; understands the boot business.—Please address "M. R. H.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 20, Duke-street.

BUTLER, a Young Man, who understands his business perfectly, as to the care of lamps, plate, and furniture; has long and satisfactory discharges, and whose character will bear strict inquiry, as to honesty, sobriety, and quietness; is a Protestant; has no incumbrance.—Address "E. L. G.," 18, Stephen's-green North, or 25, Upper Sackville-street, for a week.

BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, humble, middle-aged Protestant Man, in a small, respectable family; would prefer a quiet situation to high wages, or would attend one or two Gentlemen at College; or would attend an invalid gentleman; no objection to the country; or would take care of an office; will be heard of for the week.—Address "A. R.," 49, Lower Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

GENERAL INDOOR or OUTDOOR SERVANT, a steady, active Man, who understands his business in either capacity; is a careful, good driver; knows town and country well, and is a good attendant at table, and can produce most satisfactory discharges and references from his last master, with whom he has lived for the last two years, and will take a weekly situation if such should offer.—Address "N. A.," 32, Upper Sackville-street, or 141, Lower Baggot-street, for three days.

GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT, steady Young Man, who understands his business—the care of lamps, plate, and furniture; has long and most satisfactory discharges; will be highly recommended by his last master, who is in town; has no objection to drive in single harness; country preferred.—Address "J. G.," 6, Upper Sackville-street, or 1, Clare-street.

PANTRY BOY, or PLAIN COOK; has been two years and four months in a nobleman's family; can give satisfactory references.—Apply to "J. F.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO HOETL PROPRIETORS.—Wants a Situation, as hall or bedroom Porter, by a young man who will be well recommended.—Address, "R.M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

CURACY, OR A TITLE FOR ORDERS.—WANTED, in the Diocese of Cork, a Curacy, (or a Title for Orders would be given); most unexceptional references required—Address "R. R. R.," Curate, IRISH TIMES Office.

SCHOOLMISTRESS.—Wanted for a Scriptural School in the South of Ireland; she must be a good workwoman; one educated in the Church Education Training Schools would be preferred; salary £22 a-year.—"M. P.," Mount Alto, Waterford.

WANTED, a steady Young Woman, as CHILDREN'S-MAID or DRY NURSE; she must work well at her needle, and be a Protestant.—Apply, for 2 days, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 15, Adelaide-road.

OUT-DOOR SERVANT.—Wanted to care a pair of horses, attend at Table, and clean Furniture; he will have a boy under him. None need apply but a Protestant of good character.—Apply on Thursday, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at 38, Lower Ormond-quay; also a KITCHENMAID wanted.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—WANTED, TWO GOOD TURN-OVER APPRENTICES, to whom permanent employment will be given, and principally day work; ... is 5d per hundred of Brevier.—Apply to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES.

B. HYAM'S

LEADING STYLES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

The following are specially recommended:—

THE CLEVELAND COAT can be worn with or without a Coat.—An excellent Overcoat introduced by B. HYAM, 32s, 42s, 48s, and 55s.

THE NEW INVERNESS CAPE; A novel, graceful, and well-finished Garment, in durable and Fashionable Materials, 20s, 25s, 32s, and 40s.

THE CAMBRIDGE WRAPPER, in a Variety of the Newest Materials, 20s, 26s, 30s, and 42s.

WALKING AND LOUNGE COATS in B. HYAM'S newest and most appropriate Styles, 20s, 26s, 32s, and 38s.

UN-DRESS, HALF-DRESS, AND FULL-DRESS SUITS universally admired for Quality of Material, Fashion, and Workmanship, 42s, 50s, 55s, and 60s.

CONJOINT GARMENTS suitable for Tourists, Business and General Undress adoption. THE GUINEA COAT AND VEST, THE TWENTY SHILLING TROUSERS AND VEST, THE THIRTY-EIGHT SHILLING SUIT, THE TRUE-FITTING TROUSERS, cut on improved principles, 16s 6d. VESTS TO MATCH, 8s 6d, Made to Order.

B. HYAM, Tailor and Clothier, 30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety. WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

AUSTIN'S, 6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET, Beg respectfully to announce that their New Establishment, 39, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Will be opened for Business about The 6th of December, When they will have the honour of submitting a Magnificent Collection of Novelties in LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DISPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES, BAGATELLE TABLES, &c., &c.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS, &c. EVERY article in the above line at lowest possible prices consistent with supplying (first class goods) at the New Saddlery Establishment, 43, Stephen's Green West. Two doors within Dycer's Repository.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTORY, PRINTING AND STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT. JOHN CHAMBERS AND SON. 36, DAME-STREET. The Friends and Connexion of this House who may require Books for the commencement of the new year are respectfully invited to give their orders as early as their convenience will permit, to guard against disappointment, and to allow some time for the work to become somewhat seasoned before use.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—JOHN TELFORD begs to inform his Friends, Customers, and the Public that he has ceased all connection with the Houses 19 and 20, Essex-street, known as Warren's, in the China and Glass Trade, having removed his business to the New and Extensive Premises, 50, HENRY-STREET (opposite Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co.'s), where all orders will have his best attention. The late addition of Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services to my large stock; also a new and elegant assortment of Chinese Lanterns, Gasaliers, Lamps, &c., in Glass, Ormolu, and Bronze, are well worth inspection, and will be sold at unusually low prices for cash. The Crystal Palace, 50, HENRY-STREET.

NEW FRUIT. HUGH MOORE is now landing, ex Mystery and Othello, from Malaga and Denia, 1,850 assorted packages Bunch Muscatel and Layer Raisins, 20 whole and half Boxes Jordan Almonds, 1,000 half and quarter Boxes Valencia Raisins, 20 Boxes Valencia Almonds, 20 Bales Licorice Root, and 150 Cases Cocoa Shell, Which, with his recent importations of Eleme Figs, Patras Currants, and French Plums, in glass and richly-ornamented cartoons, he offers on reasonable terms. 57, CAPEL-STREET. Nov. 20, 1860.

COFFEE ABSOLUTELY PURE. We respectfully beg the attention of our Friends and the Public to the QUALITY OF OUR COFFEES, carefully selected from the best growths of Ceylon, Jamaica, East India, and the Brazils, roasted daily, and ground only in small quantities at a time; we can engage them at all times to be fresh roasted and ground, and of surpassing excellence. And, as we do not allow a mixture of Chicory with them, under any pretence whatever, they will be found perfectly pure. We sell Chicory in Packets only, at 6d per pound for best quality, and we advise our friends who prefer it to mix for themselves; they will thereby effect a saving of from 8d to 1s 4d per lb.

WE RECOMMEND — Per Pound.
Our Rich Fine Flavoured, 1s 6d, of excellent quality, and as fine as need be desired for general use.
Our particularly Choice, 1s 10d, a combination of the finest Coffees in the world, which cannot be surpassed at any price.

OLDHAM BROTHERS, THE NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT, (Nearly opposite the General Post Office,) 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. THE NEW SEASON'S TEA. The first import of the New Season's Tea has arrived in London. Having made a selection of the finest qualities, we beg to direct special attention to our present prices, as under.

We recommend
Our New Season's Black-leaf Congou .. 3s 0d per lb.
Do Strong Black-leaf Congou .. 3s 4d "
Do Full Strong Congou .. 3s 8d "
Do Finest Pekoe Congou .. 4s 0d "
Do Imperial Lapsang Souchong .. 4s 4d "
Two pence per lb allowed to cash purchasers of 5lbs parcels of tea and upwards.

COFFEE.
Fine Mocha and Jamaica .. 1s 8d per lb.
The favourite mark of Jamaica and East India Coffee 1s 10d "
Chocolate, Cocoa, Shell Cocoa, &c.
THE NEW EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, 5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—Daily deliveries to all the Suburbs.—Orders punctually attended to.

WINES. WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO., Direct Wine and Spirit Importers, 5, Lower Sackville-street.

Excellent Dinner Sherry	22s 0d	24s 0d
Good Brown Sherry	26s 0d	28s 0d
Superior Pale or Golden	30s 0d	32s 0d
Do. very Superior, recommended	36s 0d	38s 0d
Old Port, Newly Bottled	28s 0d	30s 0d
Old Crusted Port	36s 0d	40s 0d
Do. Four Years in Bottle		42s 0d

Madeira, Champagne, and Light Summer Wines at proportionately reduced prices.
Two Shillings per dozen allowed to cash purchasers of six dozen of Wine.

HOME AND FOREIGN SPIRITS: WILLIAM RUSSELL AND CO. Recommend their very Old Whiskey, in fresh Sherry Casks, distilled by J. JAMIESON, and H. ROE and SONS.
Two Years Old 13s 4d
Three do do 14s 8d
Four do do 16s 0d
Sixpence per Gallon allowed to cash purchasers of Five Gallons and upwards.
Martell's Finest Old Cognac Brandy, Holland's Geneva Old Jamaica Rum, &c.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Bass' Ale in prime order	4s 10d	2s 6d
Drogheda Ale do	4s 0d	2s 0d
Guinness' XX Porter	3s 10d	2s 0d

5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Near Carlisle Bridge.)

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14. Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
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MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The London Stock market displayed renewed symptoms of buoyancy this morning; an improvement to the extent of one-eighth per cent. being then reported, from which there was no subsequent appearance of relapse. This upward tendency must still be attributed to the almost general absence of excitement or alarm; which might have been expected to have been caused by the recent movements in the Discount market, but these, although imparting a temporary feeling of uneasiness to the Money market, have not been regarded as indications of any permanent injury likely to be sustained in consequence by financial operations. A similar move occurred in our local market. Consols were fully ⅛ to ¼ higher; New Three per Cents left off at the higher rate of the day, which represents an advance on the lowest point of yesterday of ⅜ per cent. The Share market was extremely limited, and a very heavy tone was observable throughout; the only exceptions being in Mining Securities, operations in which were tolerably animated.

Banks were entirely neglected to-day. There were sellers of Bank of Ireland Stock, and of Royal Bank Shares at former rates respectively; and of Nationals at a slight improvement. Hibernians were again inquired for.

In Steam—The previous value was scarcely obtained for Atlantics, which again left off with sellers at the price. City of Dublin Original Shares and Liverpool Building Shares were also exchanged at previous rates, of the former there remained buyers, the latter manifested a steady appearance. The Redeemable Shares of the Dublin and Liverpool Company established an advance of 10s. There were buyers of British, and Irish, and of Dublin and Glasgows. No change has taken place in the nominal value of Dundalks (limited).

In Mines—Carysforts gave way fractionally, but appeared tolerably firm at the lower price (20s 6d); Connorrees passed hands at about yesterday's rates, and left off in demand at 52s 6d; those on which the last instalment has been prepaid were first quoted at 50s, which represents a somewhat lower scale of premiums than that accorded in the other shares. General Mines stood one-eighth higher, and in Mining Company of Ireland the smart advance of £1 5s. per Share is marked, both continuing in request at the enhanced quotations. Wicklow Coppers were again offering, at an improvement of 10s; buyers at a much smaller margin than previously.

The business in Miscellaneous was restricted to Alliance and Consumers' Gas, which were a shade lower; Grand Canal Stock was procurable at £36; and for Patriotic Insurance £6 would have been given.

In the Railway market there have been no indications of recovery from the depression and limitation of business which have been so frequently adverted to in our reports of late. With but one exception—viz., that of Midland Halves, lower quotations ruled throughout, and, even at the reduced rates much heaviness was apparent. Dublin and Droghedas (£75) fell back one-eighth, but closed rather steadily. Dublin and Wexfords were first operated in at a decline of 2s 6d, but finally regained the preceding quotation (£5), at which, however, more would have been given. Great Southern Stock receded to the extent of 5s per cent., and continued on sale. Last price was indifferently supported in the case of Midland Great Westerns (£25), which were dealt in only for the account. Waterford and Limericks submitted to the severe fall of £3 2s 6d per share, at which, however, there was no disposition to press sales. Belfast and Northern Counties, Cork and Passages, Dublin and Belfast Junctions, Dundalk and Enniskillens, and Irish South Easterns were all offered for sale at about previous rates, or slightly under, in most instances. Dublin and Kingstown Stock was procurable at £201, minus the last half-yearly dividend of £4 10s per cent.; the previous quotation which occurred a considerable time since was £205.

In Preference, Dublin and Wexford 6 per Cents and Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents (A) were both steady at former prices. Portadown and Dungannon 6 per Cents. were likewise unchanged in value. There was still an active inquiry for Cork and Bandon 6 per Cents. Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock was to be had at a discount of 2s 6d.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 20.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞
Ditto for new account, 10th December	92¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91½ ⅝
Ditto account 10th December	91¾ ⅞
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	244½
National	62⅞
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	3½
City of Dublin,	105½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building,	55
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	21s
Connorree (Limited)	52s
General Mining Company (Limited) account	4⅛
Mining Company of Ireland,	15
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	69½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9⅝ ⅞
Grand Canal	35
Patriotic Insurance	6
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43½
Cork and Bandon	15½
Dublin and Drogheda	74⅞
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Half Shares	26
Waterford and Limerick	20
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10½ ⅝
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99⅞ ⅝
Portadown, Dungannon, &c., 6 per cent. preference 'till December, 1868, afterwards 5 per cent.	25

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th November Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92½	93	92¼	91⅞ ⅞	92	92⅞
Ditto for Account	91⅞	92	92⅞	91⅞ ⅞		
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅞	91⅛ ⅞	91½ ½	91½ ½	91¼	91½ ½
Ditto for Account	91⅞		91¼ ½	91½		
Ditto for Account						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 20.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼
Account,	93⅜ ½
New Threes,	91⅝ ¾
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93⅜ ½ ⅝
New Threes,	91⅝
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	91⅝ ¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛ ¼
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	91⅝ ¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93⅜ ½
New Threes,	91⅝ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 5 dis.; Eastern Counties, 51½; Caledonians, 93½; Great Northern, 112; Great Western, 72 1½; Great Western of Canada, 11⅜; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115 115⅜ ½; London and North Western, 99½ 99⅞; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 131⅞ ½; South Eastern, 83¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101⅞ ½; York and North Midland, 87⅞ 88; London and South Western, 99½; Great Western —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 114½ 12; Grand Trunks, 24 3½; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 231 5; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols are rather the least activity, but the prices is firm, 93 one-fourth to three-eighth. Shares very inactive, they opened steady: Prices a shade lower. Sheffield stock and York very firm. Canadas have declined a little, but without much business.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

There has again been an absence of gold withdrawals from the Bank, and doubts are expressed if any further large amounts will be taken for Paris. Nothing of a positive character has transpired with regard to the measures intended to be pursued by the Directors of the Bank of France and the possibility has been suggested that they may endeavour to enter into discount negociations with the Bank of England to obtain a specific loan for a certain period. The difficulty with regard to a rapid advance of their rate of discount consists in the apprehension that it might cause a panic. Meantime it does not appear that there has been any material cessation of the drain on their resources, and it may therefore be assumed that the affair will not be left to take its course. The English Funds to-day have manifested increased firmness, and have now fully returned to the recent movements in the money market. The applications at the Bank of England for discount to-day, although not on an extensive scale, were sufficiently above the average to show that the advance in the rate last week to 6 per cent. was made prematurely.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

More confidence was shown to-day in financial circles. A considerable rise on the Paris Bourse furnishes evidence that the financial situation is regarded more favourably. It is confirmed that the amount of gold held by the Bank of France is only about £4,000,000 sterling, and it is considered that further large sums will be required by them. Still for the moment there is an impression that the worst of the pressure is past. The £3[illegible]2,000 in gold by the Water Nymph was dispatched to Paris to-day. The £249,000 by the Sussex is expected to reach London to-morrow. The more pressing wants of the Bank will thus be supplied. No bullion was, therefore, taken to-day from the Bank of England for exportation. The Funds advanced one-eighth per cent. The other departments of Stock Exchange were also strong. In many cases prices closed rather higher than Saturday. The Discount market was quiet, and, as the feeling of uneasiness subsides, holders of money evince more disposition to employ it at the advanced rates. In a few cases we hear of transactions at a fraction below the Bank rate. There is also more willingness to discount long-dated paper with indisputable signatures at 6½ to 7 per cent. A fair amount of business was done at the Bank.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 93¾; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3; Eastern Counties, 51; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½ 2; Great Northern, —; Great Northern A, 112 13; Great Westerns, 71¾ 2; Great Western of Canada, 11¼ ⅜; Grand Trunk of Canada 5¾ ¼; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115½ ¾; London and North Western, 99⅝ ¾; London and South Western, —; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44 ½; Midland Stock, 131½ ⅝; North British, 62¼ ¾; South Easterns, and Dover, 83⅞ 4¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102¼; York and North Midland, 88½ ⅞. Funds have been inactive all day; they opened firm, and advanced to 93½ ⅝ and closed steady at 93⅜ to ½. Shares opened firm, and advanced about ⅛ per cent., but declined, and closed dull at ⅛ per cent. lower than yesterday's quotations. Business very limited. Canadian Shares rather easier.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—Funds are steady at yesterday's price, with little business. Other markets are equally inactive, and rather flat. A slight reduction has taken place in the principal British Railway stocks. The principal feature being the languor of business.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The Bourse opened very firm, but subsequently became flat. At close, however, an improvement took place. Rentes which were first at 70·30 closed at 70·50, or 10 cents lower than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The excitement in the Money market caused by the recent movements of the Directors of the Bank of England has in some degree subsided from the temporary arrest of withdrawals of bullion, and the receipt of over half a million from Australia. The whole of this sum, however, has been purchased for transmission to France, but nearly the same amount is at present on the way to the United Kingdom. The exports of the precious metals during the past week were of a very extensive character, the total having amounted to £1,562,190, the greater portion of which was in gold sent to the Continent, while the imports, on the other hand, did not reach half that sum. In consequence of the heavy demand for gold for France, which circumstance may be said to have been the immediate cause of the recent advance in the bank *minimum* of ½ per cent. in the one week, considerable attention is directed in reference to further applications from the same quarter, and although the financial position of the Bank of France is regarded somewhat more favourably, apprehensions in trading circles as to a further augmentation of the discount rates are not likely to be allayed, while the drain on the resources of that Bank continue; the amount of gold held by it, moreover, being now reduced to a comparatively low amount. The rise in the terms of accommodation has been already seriously felt; the produce markets have become inactive, the corn markets have fallen, trade has been checked, and speculation in commercial circles has been damped. The demand for discount for the past few days has been over an average, but the market has been quite in an anomalous position. Parties who did not obtain the supplies they required have found considerable difficulty in getting accommodation in the open market, although the London brokers continued to be well supplied with money, and were transacting a fair amount of business but other than regular customers have had to submit to extreme rates. The minimum of 6 per cent. was quoted yesterday in the London Discount establishments for first class-short dated-paper, and for 6½ to 7 per cent. for six months' bills.

The reports from the several manufacturing districts represent trade on the whole to be in a sound condition, but that an inconsiderable check has been experienced by the advance in the discount rates, any tendency to extend operations having on account thereof been for the present advanced. There is no very great depression, however, observable, except in the iron trade, which still remains very dull. The markets of Birmingham and Halifax continue active, but the rise of money has prevented operations at Bradford, Manchester, and Leeds—dealers, in consequence, acting with caution. In Huddersfield and Leicester trade is dull, and little improvement has occurred in the lace business at Nottingham, but a better general demand is expected for the spring.

Wool—The public sales of colonial wool have commenced steadily. In London, Sydney and Port Phillip, qualities have realised an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb. Fine Cape parcels have commanded full prices; but inferior kinds have ruled a shade lower.

Sydney—Clean sheep has realised 1s 8½d to 2s 3½d; scoured, 1s 1d to 2s 2½d; locks, 1s 2½d to 1s 7d.

Port Phillip—Clean sheep, 1s 4d to 2s; scoured, 1s 8d to 2s 4½d; superfine, 2s 7d to 3s 0½d; lamb scoured, 1s 9d to 2s 5½d; superfine, 3s 1d; slips, 1s 1½d to 1s 3½d; grease 10½d to 1s 0½d.

Van Diemen's Land—Clean sheep, 1s 9½d to 2s; pieces, 1s. 5½d.

New Zealand—Clean sheep, 1s 7d to 2s 2d; lamb, 1s 9½d to [illegible]; grease, 1s 0½d to 1s 4d.

Cape—Clean sheep, 1s 3d to 1s 11d; scoured, 1s 2d to 1s [illegible]d; handwashed, 1s 2d to 1s 2½d per lb.

Privately the demand is heavy. Last week's imports were [illegible]3 bales from Port Phillip, and 128 ditto from Antwerp.

Cotton—In consequence of the rise in the Bank rate, a reduction took place last week in the Liverpool market, and although there was activity during the first three days, a change occurred afterwards, and the quotations left off at fall of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. compared with the previous week. The market still continues quiet.

Hemp—Several parcels of Manilla have been offered by auction in Liverpool, without, however, leading to business in the sound; the only sale in the week ended on Friday last, having been 300 bales damaged, and the market closed dull.

Jute—Very full prices were paid in Liverpool in the early part of last week, but the market was rarely so strong at the close, and in London a fall of from 5s to 10s took place.

Leather and Hides—Trade at Leadenhall market was depressed last week. On Friday, there was about the recent average supply of raw hides on offer, and prices further declined from 1s to 2s.

Metals—Scotch pig iron was quoted in London on yesterday at 52s 3d to 52s 4½d.

Produce—In our market, sugar was firm last week, but not active, trade having been, doubtless, affected by the dulness in both London and Liverpool. In tea, also, with the exception of prime qualities, there has been little doing. In the London market transactions in produce have been checked by the adverse movements in the money market, but quotations, although in some few instances lower, were not greatly affected. On sugar the decline for the week was scarcely more than 6d per cwt., holders for the most part having withdrawn their goods rather than accede to any greater reduction. Coffee must be quoted 6d to 1s per cwt. lower, at which the principal portion of the moderate supplies found buyers. The tea sales showed a want of animation in the demand, but, except for common scented capers and red-leaf congous, prices were maintained. Rice continued to be firmly held, and extreme rates have been paid for floating cargoes. On the spot, however, business since Thursday was dull. Saltpetre attracted very little attention, and common qualities were cheaper. At the spice sales, nutmegs sold at 1d to 2d decline, and cassia lignea at slightly lower rates. The dried fruit trade showed considerable activity. Currants and figs realised the extreme of late rates to a small advance. Valencia raisins are quoted 1s to 2s higher. Cochineal sold at a reduction of 1d to 2d per lb for Teneriffe silvers; but a better demand was induced by the decline, and at the close the market was firmer. The price of Russian tallow was put up 1s per cwt., although the trade demand was dull, and town tallow has been purchasable under late rates. Some considerable purchases of linseed for delivery imparted additional strength to the value of this article. In the prices of oils the changes were not important. The reports of the Liverpool market represent that very little demand was experienced there for sugar in the past week, and that that market closed with a dull appearance. Of Colonial West India, the only sale reported was 80 hogsheads of Barbadoes, at 40s to 44s per cwt; of foreign West India, 52 hogsheads; Porto Rica sold at [illegible]s 6d to 45s 6d. In Bengals, 5,350 bags were sold; Jarpatta dates at 42s to 44s, and yellow Cossipore at 45s to 47s 6d per cwt. The sales of Brazil sugars reached 8,500 bags, and comprised fair to good brown Pernam, at 26s 3d to 26s 6d; and fine Rio Grande, at 27s per cwt. In the absence of imports, there were no sales of molasses on the spot, and for arrival the high prices demanded had checked business. Regarding rum, the markt continued firm; but, owing to the small quantity offering, the sales were only small, and were confined to 42 puncheons of Jamaica. In tea there was very little business done. For coffee, the demand on the spot was limited, and the sales up to Friday were restricted to a small lot of plantation Ceylon, at 73s; a few tierces of Jamaica, at 61s to 74s; 25 bags of Mocha, at 92s; 80 mats Manilla, at 64s; and 80 bags of ordinary Rio, at 56s; a cargo (3,200 bags) of strictly good first Rio, however, was sold to arrive, for a near port at 58s per cwt, f.p.a. In cocoa there was no change in value, and, with only a moderate demand, the business was confined to 100 bags Para, at 61s per cwt. There was an extremely small supply of rice at market, and little was done on the spot; early in the week cargoes to arrive were sought after, and commanded the recent advanced rates, but towards the close the improved feeling somewhat subsided. Regarding spices, black pepper became scarce, and better prices were realised for small lots. Of linseed, the arrivals at Liverpool continued to be very small, and stocks in store were greatly reduced, holders having obtained a considerable advance on the spot; 1,800 bags Bombay were sold at 64s to 65s, whilst higher prices were also realised for arrival. Rapeseed continued in request, and higher rates for this article were also paid. Linseed cakes were in good demand, and sixty tons American sold to arrive at £10 17s 6d, and subsequently £11 5s was demanded. The Mincing-lane markets have not presented any new feature this week. Business generally continues inactive, but supplies are not pressed, and quotations remain as they were before, and there seems to be no alteration worthy of notice, excepting that at the rice sales to-day 11,090 bags Java were taken in at 14s to 16s, being above the value. Tallow was firm to-day. Respecting trade in the latter in London last week, Messrs. Colchester and Nephew write as follows:—

"We have but little alteration to note in the tallow market this week; the business for consumption has been very small, and the deliveries show a proportionate decrease; the outports being still well supplied direct from St. Petersburg, and prices being from 6d to 1s below the London quotations in most of the principal ones, must also to some extent account for the small deliveries from this port, and this is not likely to alter for some weeks to come. The navigation is closed at St. Petersburg with a total shipment of 28,000 casks; the price for next August was quoted at 57 silver ro., and the supply estimated at 90,000 casks. To-day the market is steady at 61s 3d on the spot, and for the year; 61s 3d to 61s 7d for December; 61s 9d for January to March; 59s for April to June; and 58s 6d to 59s for the last three months of 1861; South American on the spot, 59s 2d; town tallow, 60s nett cash."

PARTICULARS.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	15,325	38,622	23,268	49,614	67,555
Price of P.Y.C.	58s 3d	48s 8d	51s 8d	59s 3d	61s 3d
Delivery last week	3,428	3,080	3,684	2,578	1,447
Do. from 1st June	54,817	52,010	53,191	37,658	47,136
Arrived last week	4,743	5,885	4,977	5,376	2,410
Do. from 1st June	63,103	77,520	64,892	75,191	87,597
Price of Town	58s 9d	51s 3d	55s 0d	62s 0d	63s 3d

Provisions—There was a fair average business doing in London at the close of the past week, in most kinds of Irish butter at full quotations. Cork was selling from 84s to 116s; Limerick from 102s to 106s; Carlow from 114s to 117s; Sligo, 98s to 104s; and Waterford, 108s to 11[illegible]s per cwt. Foreign butter was also firm in that market, and English was also steady in price. Bacon moved off slowly at late rates, and Irish hams were bringing from 70s to 84s per cwt.

Cattle—In London, on yesterday, prime beasts, sheep, and calves were in moderate request at full prices, but inferior breeds as well as pigs were dull and drooping. Calves were in short supply, and moderate request, at about Thursday's decline in the quotations, but on the whole trade ruled heavy. In Liverpool the supply of cattle was much larger, and of sheep about the same as last Monday, and the latter were in good demand at full rates, but there was a slow demand for pork at much lower prices. At our fairs the supply of beef has been scarce, and in good demand. Springers and dairy cattle are briskly bought up, and sheep and pigs also find a ready sale. A large number of small pigs continue to be offered, but bacon is not so plenty.

Grain, &c.—The wind having changed from the east, caused tolerably large arrivals at Liverpool last week, particularly from the United States and Canada, and further heavy supplies were expected in consequence of the wind having veered round to the westward, at which point it continued for a few days. The foreign importations continue to consist chiefly of wheat and flour, and next in importance come the receipts of oats and oatmeal from this country. The expectation of large arrivals at the above port occasioned a temporary absence of the demand from the interior, and to this, as well as the advance in the Bank rate, is attributed the decline in prices which occurred, and the dulness which prevailed in that market at the close of the past week, but as the expected arrivals were likely to be up immediately, business, it was thought, would soon become again active. In London there was an increased supply of English grain last week, and from abroad the receipts were principally composed of wheat and flour; the supply of barley was rather limited. The wheat trade continued quite inactive during the week, and no progress could be made by importers except at a reduction in prices which they were generally indisposed to consent to; and at Mark-lane on yesterday, the trade in English wheat was languid even at a reduction of from 1s to 2s per quarter; fine foreign, however, commanded previous rates in retail, but secondary sorts were a dull sale at irregular prices. Barley declined 2s per quarter for both English and foreign, and inferior and new parcels of oats were again rather cheaper, but prime qualities of old retained late currencies. The receipt of this intelligence by the trade, it need hardly be said, added considerably to the depression which had already prevailed, and at our Corn Exchange to-day, very little business was transacted, and prices declined. The samples of Irish wheat on offer were fully 1s lower than last week, but importers of foreign were indisposed to give way, and the sales of the latter were, accordingly, quite of a retail character, millers purchasing for the supply of immediate wants only. Oats were 6d lower, and bere was also to be had from 6d to 1s less money. Barley and Indian corn were also on the turn downward, but the comparatively small number of cargoes of the latter article on the way to the United Kingdom keeps it from declining. About 600 vessels with grain are computed to be on passage from the South of Europe, the greater number of which contain wheat; those carrying Indian corn are supposed to be under 100, and the wheat cargoes are estimated to be above 300. The following are the quotations of our market on this day, viz:—White wheat, 30s to 32s; red, 25s to 31s; barley, 16s to 20s 6d; bere, 14s to 16s; rape, 30s to 33s; oats, 12s to 15s 3d; oatmeal, 15s to 17s 6d; and bakers' flour, 19s 6d to 23s.

Regarding the Liverpool market, to-day, the only change in prices was a decline of 6d per sack and 1s per barrel in flour, but oats and oatmeal were slow of sale at late rates. At Hull and Newcastle prices for most articles declined to-day. Advices from the French markets also advise lower prices for wheat and flour in most places.

The arrivals at ports of call from the 13th to the 19th instant, both days included, consisted of 30 cargoes of wheat, 15 of maize, 7 of barley, 1 of beans, 2 of linseed, and 2 of rapeseed.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

There was a small supply of all kinds of grain at market. Wheat of good quality was fully 1s, and other descriptions 2s lower. Prime oats supported the currencies of Friday; on lower descriptions a reduction of 3d to 6d was submitted to. Barley met a slow demand without alteration in prices. Indian corn extremely difficult of sale, and lower rates would be taken to do business:

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s.
White wheat ...	30 0 to 32 0	Oatmeal	15 0 to 17s
Red do. ...	25 0 to 31 0	Rapeseed	30 0 to 33s
Oats ...	12 0 to 15 3	Bakers' flour	19 6 to 23s
Bere ...	14 0 to 16 0	Indian corn	37 0 to 39s
Barley ...	16 0 to 20 6	per 480lbs	

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Nov 20.—Sugar quiet, but prices remain steady. Coffee quiet, prices 1s lower. Tea quiet. Rice, good inquiry, market very firm; Saltpetre quiet, a little fine sold at 43s 6d. Hemp, 700 bales Manilla taken in at £25. Jute, 7,000 bales by auction, going at a decline of 20s. Tallow—market steady at 61s 6d; spot, 61s to 62s 6d spring.

WOOL SALES, Nov. 20.—Average attendance of buyers, and sales this afternoon, chiefly from manufacturing districts. Generally speaking the biddings have ruled steady at opening quotations. Inferior Cape wools in heavy request at drooping prices.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MARKET, Nov. 20.—Large attendance of town and country millers at this day's market. The show of wheat small, otherwise an extensive business would be done. We quote no change in prices. Flour in slow demand, at a decline of 6d per sack, and 1s per barrel. Oats more difficult to sell, without change in value. Oatmeal slow at late rates. Indian corn in moderate demand, at about Tuesdays quotations.—(Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's report.)

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Nov. 20.—Wheat of all kinds difficult to sell even at lower prices, but holders are not pressing sellers, and Saturday's prices nominally unaltered. Flour very dull, and rather lower. Barley 1s per qr cheaper since Saturday.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, Nov. 20.—Wheat dull, and not much doing, but held about Friday's rates, rather lower in some cases; other articles unchanged.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT Nov. 20.—The tone of our market is again lower. Spinners and manufacturers, especially the latter, would submit to lower rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 20.—Market opened without change. Sales about 3,000 bales. Imports, 972; previously, 15,712.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, Nov. 20.—No. 1, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 3d to 52s 3d; No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s 0d. Market firm.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 20.—White wheat, 24s 0d to 33s 0d; red wheat, 20s to 30s; barley 16s to 21s; oats, 12s to 15s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 20.—First, 114s; seconds 110s; thirds 102s; fourths, 97s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 1,300 in market.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

The past week has, on the whole, been fine, though with some rain by night and a wet day on Saturday. Ploughing, and all field-work, has gone on with little interruption; but it has not been dry long enough to get mastery over the weeds; and sowing, though successful in some clean light soils, is still backward in all the cold clays. This, too, must be followed diligently by the use of the hoe. The condition of the samples of wheat has very little improved, and markets have been heavy. Some places show a decline in value on the better qualities, while all below this stamp have been freely offered at about 2s less money, without ready placement. The demand for old foreign, though still extensive, has been somewhat less free, and secondary qualities have rather given way in value. This may be traced to several causes. A continuance of heavy imports— the high rate of discount — the approach of Christmas—and liquidation of rents — all exert a depressing influence, and foreign orders will be promptly curtailed as a consequence. This may throw us earlier than convenient upon our own resources, as the new crop, upon further trial, is said to be much more deficient in the yield of flour than our moderate calculation of 10 per cent. in the weight of wheat only. Then, again, only a small portion of this can be now fit for the mill, without mixing. It is to be hoped, therefore, that money matters will be easier, and that our imports will keep pace with the necessities of the day. But if there be much of the new wheat forced to market—as there can be no speculation for such—trade must be dull and prices for a time give way. In France, Belgium, and Holland, rates have been well maintained. In the Baltic, markets have been feeble, as well as at Odessa and Galatz; but Alexandria, and the Mediterranean and Spanish ports, have been lively with a higher range of prices. At New York slight fluctuations still obtain, and the high range of freights is a constant check upon exports. The arrivals off the coast since 7th inst., were 26 cargoes; of which 15 cargoes were wheat, 6 maize, and 2 barley, the business reported being as follows:—Wheat, arrived and on passage, Berdianski at 56s 10½d, 3 cargoes Taganrog at 53s, 53s 6d, and 54s 9d; 1 new Odessa at 57s 3d, Polish Odessa at 56s, 1 Banat 57s 6d, and 1 Venetian mixed at 59s; 5 cargoes of maize at 37s 6d to 39s 6d; and 1 cargo of Egyptian barley at 23s 6d per qr. The sales noted last week were 80,986 qrs wheat at 58s 9d, against 127,765 qrs in 1859. The London averages were 59s 1d on 1,970 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain, in wheat and flour, for the week ending November 7th, were equal to 169,298 qrs wheat, of which 3,266 qrs were Colonial.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MONDAY AFTERNOON, Nov 19.—With a fair supply of foreign wheat last week, the other supplies were moderate. The exports were 708 qrs wheat, 484 qrs oats, and 140 cwts flour. Of English wheat there were 4,686 qrs, of foreign 26,592 qrs. The show this morning from the near counties was fair, and condition much improved; but trade was excessively dull, good runs being offered in vain at 2s per qr less money, and inferior quite passed by. The foreign trade was also slow, even from the best old, at former rates; but new was difficult to quit at 3s per qr reduction. The quantity of flour was 13,885 sacks, of foreign 2,197 sacks and 11 barrels. Norfolks were a dull sale, at 1s per qr reduction. American barrels and French sacks gave way 1s, but town rates were unaltered. Of British barley there were 4,969 qrs, of foreign 5,396 qrs. There was a general dulness in grain. Picked samples of malting scarcely maintained their value; inferior, as well as distilling and grinding qualities, were 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper. The business in malt was quiet, with prices much the same. Of oats the whole supply was 26,632 qrs, viz., 4,698 qrs English, 1,024 qrs Scotch, 2,700 qrs Irish, and 18,210 qrs foreign. Old oats scarcely maintained their value, and new were reduced fully 1s per qr, the soft light qualities being still more depressed. Of native beans there were 672 qrs, of foreign 1,672 qrs. Fine old English were quite as dear, from scarcity. New very dull. Of English peas there were 506 qrs, of foreign 1,488 qrs. New grey peas were rather cheaper. Maples and white unaltered. The supply of linseed was 3,040 qrs; the exports 46 qrs. Prices were still against buyers, both for seed and cake. In the seed trade there was little doing, cloverseed remaining firm, as well as trefoil. Canaryseed steady. Tares and mustardseed neglected. Other seeds unchanged.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 50s to 62s per qr.; fine, 64s to 70s; red, 50s to 58s, fine, 63s to 67s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 47s to 58s; fine, 62s to 67s. Barley, malting, 35s to 42s per qr., chevalier new, 38s to 46s; do.; grinding, 30s to 34s do.; distilling, 34s to 38s do. Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 54s to 61s per qr.; fine, 67s to 78s do.; Kingston, Ware, and town made, 55s to 62s do.; fine, 66s to 78s do.; brown, 53s to 57s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, 34s to 40s per qr.; seed, 34s to 40s do. Oats, English, feed, 23s to 27s per qr.; potato, 28s to 33s do.; Scotch, feed, 25s to 29s do.; potato, 29s to 33s do; Irish, feed, white, 22s to 26s do.; fine, 27s to 28s do; ditto black, 21s to 26s do.; fine, — to 28s do. Beans, Mazagan, 42s to 47s per qr.; ticks, 42s to 43s do; Harrow, 45s to 50s do.; pigeon, 50s to 56s do. Peas, new, white, boilers, 42s to 50s per qr.; maple, 43s to 4[illegible]s do.; grey, 39s to 44s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs., town households, 50s to 57s per qr.; country, 41s to 42s do.; households, 42s to 49s do. Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 40s to 41s do.

Foreign Grain—Wheat, Dantzic, mixed 66s to — per qr; high do — to 68s do; extra, — to 72s do; Konigsberg, 56s to 65s do; high do, — to — do; extra, — to 70s do; Rostock, 64s to — do; fine, 69s to — do; extra, — to 70s; American, red, 60s to 65s do, white, 60s to 66s, Pomera., Meckbg., Uckermrk, red, 60s to 65s do; Silesian, red, 60s to 65s do; white, 64s to 69s do; Danish and Holstein, 60s to 65s; Russian, hard, 58s to 63s do; French, 58s to 65s do; St. Petersburg and Riga, 58s to 65s do; Rhine and Belgium, 62s to 68s do: Barley, grinding, 29s to 33s per qr; distilling, 34s to 37s do. Oats, Dutch, brew, and Polands, 26s to 32s per qr; feed, 21s to 28s do; Danish and Swedish, feed, 23s to 29s do; Stralsund, 25s to 2[illegible]s do; Russian, 24s to 27s do. Beans, Friesland and Holstein, 42s to 48s per qr; Konigsberg, 39s to 47s do; Egyptian, 37s to 39s do. Peas feeding, 44s to 47s per qr; fine boilers, 44s to 48s do. Indian corn white, 37s to 40s per qr; yellow, 38s to 41s do. Flour, per sack, — to — per qr; French, 40s to 47s do; Spanish, per sack, 47s to 49s do; American, per barrel, sour, 25s to 28s do; sweet, 29s to 31s do.—*Mark-Lane Express.*

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Nov. 19.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 8,242 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 6,210; in 1858, 6,765; in 1857, 3,678; in 1856, 4,368; in 1855, 5,032; and in 1854, 5,140 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	1271	6071	—	537	363
1859	1371	4570	7	217	45
1858	964	5525	—	254	22
1857	999	2261	—	410	16
1856	861	3116	—	282	59
1855	1164	3521	—	329	18
1854	1325	3518	—	300	2

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was seasonably good, and, for the most part, in fair condition. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were tolerably extensive, and there was a slight improvement in their quality. The very primest breeds were in fair request, at full prices. Otherwise the trade ruled heavy, and in some instances the quotations were a shade lower than on Monday last. The very best Scots were worth 5s, but the general top figure for beef was 4s 10d per 8lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,480 Shorthorns; from other parts of England 900 various breeds; from Scotland 30 Scots; and from Ireland 500 oxen, &c. Notwithstanding that the supply of sheep was only moderate, the mutton trade was far from active. The best downs and half-breds changed hands at last Monday's currency, the top figure for the former being 5s 4d per 8lbs. Long-wools were a shade in favour of buyers. Calves were in short supply, and moderate request, at about Thursday's decline in the quotations. We were fairly supplied with pigs, which moved off heavily, at drooping currencies.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 6d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

LONDON, MONDAY, Nov. 19.—Owing to the firmness with which the public sales of colonial wool have been commenced, notwithstanding the advance in the price of money at the Bank of England, and in all other circles, there has been an improved inquiry for home-grown qualities since our last report. In prices, however, no change has taken place. The supply on offer is limited, and transactions for shipment to the Continent have not increased. Per sack of 240lbs. Fleeces—Southdown hogs, £19 to £19 10s; ditto, half-bred hogs, £19 to £20; ditto Kent, £19 to £19 10s; ditto Southdown ewes and wethers, £17 10s to £18 10s; ditto, Leicester ditto, £17 10s to £18; sorts—clothing, picklock, £20 to £20 10s; ditto prime and picklock, £18 10s to £19s; ditto choice, £17 to £18; do super, £15 to £16; ditto combing, wethermatching, £20 to £21; ditto picklock, £18 to £18 10s; ditto common, £16 to £16 10s; ditto hog matching, £23 10s to £24; ditto picklock matching, £18 10s to £19 10s; do super do, £16 to £16 10s.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET—(Thursday last).—The successive rises in the rate of discount at the Bank of England, and the general tightening in the money market, appear to have almost paralysed trade in all branches for the day, and the general improvement which has taken place has been suspended. Every one seems inclined to wait and see what turn affairs would take. Prices, however, are not at all affected hereby, nor, indeed, with the present great scarcity of wool, can they be, unless some unlooked-for adverse influence arise. The colonial sales begin in London to-day.—*Bradford Observer.*

LEEDS (ENGLISH AND FOREIGN) WOOL MARKETS—(Friday).—There has been a fair demand for English wool, and prices are firm. The French manufacturers have been recently purchasing Kent and Irish fleeces at higher rates, and there is great confidence in prices, notwithstanding the increased value of money. The colonial trade is rather quiet, but prices are steady, indeed the wool sales show an advance upon some sorts. Low wool is in moderate demand at old prices.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, Nov. 17.—Scotch—There is only a moderate demand for laid Highland, and that for the best class. White is scarce, and held firmly. Cheviots of the best class the trade continue to supply, just for immediate wants at former rates; but consumers to buy sparingly of all kinds at the present high rates. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs, 11s 6d to 13s; white Highland ditto, 15s to 17s; laid crossed ditto, unwashed, 14s to 16s 6d; ditto washed, 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot ditto, unwashed, 17s 6d to 20s; ditto washed, 22s 28s; white Cheviot ditto, washed, 34s to 44s. Foreign—The demand for all kinds of useful deep-grown wool continues good, and transactions are limited from quantity of supplies. The public sale of colonial wool commenced in London on the 15th inst. The attendance was large, bidding spirited, and prices of last series fully supported. Imports for the week, 640 bags; previously this year, 179,582 bags.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON.—LONDON, MONDAY, Nov. 19.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 7,176 firkins butter, and 5,273 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 17,296 casks butter and 845 bales bacon. The Irish butter market continues very firm, the sales effected at full rates, and some descriptions are held for an advance. Foreign met a steady sale, without change in prices. The bacon market ruled very dull, and a further decline of 1s to 2s per cwt. was submitted to without improving the demand. Prices ranged from 60s to 67s landed, according to quality, weights, &c. Another report. There was a fair amount of business done in Irish butter in the early part of last week at full prices, but the dealers operated with caution and sparingly towards the close, under the expectation of lower rates in consequence of the material advance in the rate of interest. Foreign was moderately dealt in at previous rates. For bacon the demand was nearly on a retail scale, prices the turn cheaper and the tendency downwards. Hams and lard as last reported.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	6 a m Nov 22.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 23.
Brazil, &c., by French Packet	6 a m Nov 23.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Nov 25
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 26.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 27.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 29.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 30.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 6 a m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Corsican Brothers," "The Loan of a Lover," and "The Secret."

QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"The Warden of Galway," "Tom Noddy's Secret," "Family Jars." To conclude with "The Ladies' Club."

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 8 o'clock

THE MART.—Lesage's Gallery of Arts, 40, Lower Sackville-street.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 17th, amounted to 66,378, making a daily average of 11,063 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"THE IRISH TIMES" may be had Every Morning, at the CORRESPONDENT OFFICE, GOREY. PRICE—ONE PENNY.

"When our monumental city you honour with a visit, 'Tis true you'll either find this house or—you'll miss it."

COME up and get your BRIAR ROOT PIPES of EDWARD KEEVIL, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN. A Sample, post free, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Leather Case, Thirty Stamps. Warranted.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street,) Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine. Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday, Sundays, from 9 to 11. Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

WINTER TWEED TROUSERS, ALL WOOL, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS. READY-MADE DEPARTMENT. RICHARD ALLEN, 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, Respectfully announce that their WINTER STOCK is now complete, comprising the Newest Designs in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, from the best Manufacturers, and in variety and extent exceeding any former years. 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

SIDFORD'S MILLINERY AND DRESS ROOMS, No. 17, NASSAU-STREET. Mrs. Sidford respectfully announces that she has received in a Case of BLACK GLACE SILKS, RICHEST VELVETS, FOREIGN SHAWLS, &c, &c., &c.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Winter Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.

The advantages this Department presents are—That we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash.

That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready Made Clothing.

That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.

These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.

The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—

The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.

BROWN AND PAYNE, PRACTICAL TAILORS, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, 70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

We have received a letter from the outgoing Lord Mayor of Dublin, calling upon us to publish a letter from him which appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* of yesterday. It has been our rule never to insert ungentlemanlike letters, although willing to open our columns to all parties, and allow them to speak for themselves. Since the accession of Alderman Carroll to the Lord Mayor's chair, it has been our painful duty to report orations delivered in the Council Hall of a character utterly unprecedented. We cannot be expected to publish a composition the style and phraseology of which are signally characteristic of the present Lord Mayor. Had the letter been such as we could admit into our columns by the utmost stretch of our rule we should reject it since the Lord Mayor thought proper to make its insertion the subject of a demand, instead of a request. If the Lord Mayor had confined himself to a simple statement, conveyed in proper terms, his letter, as a matter of course, should have been inserted. It would be more graceful if the Lord Mayor should begin to close quietly the waning weeks of office, and prepare to sink into obscurity again, than to seek notoriety by a vain attempt to intimidate an independent journal.

The Lord Mayor, however, asserts that we have done him an injustice. He quotes a passage from our article of Saturday, and professes to give it a contradiction. We had said, that "it seems strange that "the Lord Mayor, who so cheerfully put down his "name for £200, should figure as a creditor for "travelling and hotel expenses in a schedule of pay- "ments eventually published." And, again, "deputations fly to London and remain there; "the Lord Mayor lives at a first-class hotel with "first-rate charges." To this the Lord Mayor replies, "that he never, directly or indirectly, *applied* "*for*, or *received*, a single farthing of his travelling, "or any other, expenses, all of which were defrayed "out of his own pocket." This may be the truth, but we never said he had either "*demanded* or *received*" the money. Attorneys' usually advance costs "out "of pocket," nor do they, in general, either demand or receive payment until a suit is closed. The Lord Mayor's explanation would have been much more satisfactory, as well as more frank, had he stated that neither he nor any other members of the deputation would ever demand or receive any payments whatever for their exertions in promoting a measure which met with signal and merited failure.

We have a distinct recollection that certain items of account were published in which the Lord Mayor's name appeared as a creditor, and these items were the subject of a correspondence between the Lord Mayor himself and a contemporary. Does the Lord Mayor pretend to deny either of these statements?

But the matter lies in a nutshell. A certain number of gentlemen nominally subscribed £200 a piece to carry the Water Works Bill through Parliament. The sum thus subscribed was to guarantee all expenses whatsoever, including deputations, agencies, &c.; yet by a clause inserted cleverly in the preliminary notice for the new Bill, provision is expressly made for defraying every expense connected with the Bill of last Session, out of the proceeds of taxation under the future Bill is it not palpable from this that the expenses of deputations, &c., have not been "demanded or repaid" as yet, but that they assuredly will be claimed?—that, in fact, the case is not closed, nor the moment come when all outstanding claims are to be settled at the expense of the ratepayers? Is not the insertion of that clause in the preliminary notice a positive demand for repayment? And is it not equally evident that the subscription of £200 each was merely a delusion and a myth, never intended to assume even the semblance of reality?

We must apologise to our readers for thus dwelling on the petty manœuvres of the Lord Mayor. It is, however, a subject for congratulation that the 1st of January is rapidly approaching, when the name of Lord Mayor Carroll will be mentioned only as an evil of the past.

The King of Naples still holds out at Gaeta, apparently not through any expectation of aid from the Northern Powers, but through reliance on the reactionary tendencies of the Neapolitans. The accounts from Naples represent the general dissatisfaction in consequence of the withdrawal of Garibaldi, to be extreme. Decided measures have been taken by the Piedmontese to prevent an outbreak. The forts Dell Novo, Nuevo, and Carmine, which severally command portions of Naples, have one by one been occupied by Piedmontese troops, although Garibaldi has decreed their destruction. The Castle of Saint Elmo, from which Naples so often suffered, was taken from the National Guard by a *ruse*. At the very dead of the night 400 Sardinian troops presented themselves at the gates, and were, without suspicion, admitted by the National Guard. When the Piedmontese were securely placed inside, they turned the National Guards out of the fortress. These acts show, at least, strength on the part of the new Government, and a determination to use it.

Although the Piedmontese batteries have been placed in close proximity to Gaeta, no bombardment has taken place. Between the Piedmontese trenches and the ramparts of Gaeta some eight or nine thousand Royal troops are placed. They have made offers of surrender, which were rejected both by Victor Emmanuel and, in his absence, by Cialdini. Evidently Francis II. distrusts his troops, and prefers to rely upon the aid of a few picked men than upon a large army which, even if faithful, would rapidly consume his resources. That portion of the Royal troops which entered the Roman frontier cost the Papal Treasury £1,700 a day! It is probably through a desire to retain this army that the Papal Ministers have been so urgent for the collection of Peter's Pence. If Lamoriciere is to be trusted, to send money to Rome is like pouring water into a sieve. Of the 500,000 francs deported into Ancona as a reserve fund for special emergencies, he could not procure a fraction. "The money was spent," he says, "without any account being kept of it, and "the treasury was empty."

A plan is attributed to Garibaldi for the campaign in the spring, which is bold, indeed, but feasible. According to this, Garibaldi and the Hungarians will make an inroad upon the coast of Dalmatia, and break into Montenegro, rouse the wild people of that district, and keep the Austrian frontier perpetually in danger of attack. A rising in Hungary, would, in that case, appear to be inevitable, and if Piedmont assailed Venice, Austria could with difficulty resist her. The difficulty of organising the new provinces of Victor Emmanuel, and the variety of interests to be reconciled, are probably the surest reasons for expecting peace. And the withdrawal of Garibaldi, apparently in wrath, is an indication that Piedmont desires to consolidate her recent acquisitions before she strikes for more.

On Monday last, probably the most dismal procession that ever appeared on our quays moved from the North Wall. Seven mourning coaches conveyed the mangled bodies of seven Irish cattle dealers who had been crushed to death in a moment on the Trent Valley Railway. Altogether there were ten killed, of whom, we believe, nine were Irish. The list of deaths by railway collisions has of late been unprecedentedly large. Scarcely had the disaster of Helmshore faded from public recollection when this calamity occurs, to prove how imperfect is our legislation for the preservation of human life.

The facts, as far as they have been collected, are these:—Two trains were moving in the same direction from Tamworth to Nuneaton. The first was a slow train, consisting of 31 carriages, 26 of which conveyed cattle and the drovers. The train which followed was used for the conveyance of the mail, and travelled at a very rapid pace. The cattle train started from Tamworth at thirty-five minutes past one on Friday morning. The mail train started about two minutes before two o'clock. The mail trains generally overtook the cattle trains, and to prevent collision the latter was, on previous occasions, "shunted off" the line. It was attempted to effect this at Atherstown, on the line between Tamworth and Nuneaton. Either the cattle train had been a minute or two slow, or the mail train had been unusually fast; for, when part of the first train had shunted, the mail train actually mounted over the nearest carriages, and in an instant killed nine of the drovers, and injured several others seriously.

From the testimony given by the driver of the cattle train, and by others, it appears that there was a deficiency of signals along the route. No warning was given to the driver of the mail train that the cattle train was but a short distance in front. The stationmasters seem to have received each train, and set it off again without a hint of danger. The drivers were to push on as fast as possible, and trust to the chances of escape.

Many, if not all, of these slain Irish drovers have left families behind them. If ever there was a case requiring that ample compensation should be given it is this. The managers of English railroads must be taught that a drover's life is too valuable to be trifled with. The compensation to be awarded should be such as not only to provide for the families of the slain, but to compel "by reason of its amount" English Railway Companies to be less reckless of human life.

The *Times* on the American Election:—

The event which has occupied the attention of the United States for the last four years has at length come to pass, and virtually, although not as yet legally, Mr. Lincoln has been elected the President, and Mr. Hamlyn the Vice-President, of the great American Confederacy. The event had been long foreseen, and will surprise nobody who has paid the least attention to American politics. It is the natural reaction against the outrages and excesses of 1855 and 1856, the protest of the freest and best educated part of the American people against the acts of high-handed violence and oppression which preceded the advent of Mr. Buchanan to power. If the South has at length found that it is not omnipotent in the councils of the country, that unpleasant discovery is owing to the foolish and intemperate use which the South has made of its prosperity. While demanding the most implicit respect for its own opinions, the South has been even ostentatious in proclaiming a bitter and cynical contempt for the opinions and the feelings of others. Slavery has been defended as the normal and perfect state of human society, and the North has been bitterly taunted with its honest industry, and the coarseness of manners which the fastidious Southern planter traces to that cause. While claiming for itself the monopoly of the government of the United States, the South has constantly held the language of disaffection, and the United States have been ruled by a party which was perpetually talking of disuniting them. So far from wondering that these things should have produced the result we have just witnessed, it has long appeared to us impossible that they should not. Mankind, if ruled at all, must be ruled either by force or persuasions. The South could not employ the former, and have long substituted the language of provocation and defiance for the latter. But these and many other circumstances, while they fully account for the change which has taken place, tend very considerably to diminish its significance. Had the South been always reasonable and conciliatory, we must have regarded the election of Mr. Lincoln as evidence of an intolerance of the very institution of Slavery which might portend results fatal to the stability of the Union; but the South has really taken so much pains to bring the present result to pass that it has no right to be surprised at its own success.

The causes to which the election of a Republican President is owing are chiefly interesting to us so far as they afford us any guidance in estimating the effect such a change will produce on the foreign policy of the Union. The first impression may be that a President agreeing with the general sentiment of this country on the subject of Slavery would be more likely to preserve amicable relations between the two countries than a President in avowed opposition to European notions on this important point. It is thus that the Pope and Cardinals argue, that if the Palmerston Ministry were to be overthrown in England its policy would be reversed by its successors. Both ideas appear to us equally fallacious. The days are gone by when the policy of a great and civilised nation can be altered by the change of a Prime Minister, and the President of the United States is in some respects little more and in others not so much. The Chinese gain nothing by the accession to office of their earnest advocates of 1857; nor, we suspect, will the change in the American Government produce any particular advantage to England. We are not likely to see a President of the United States who will seriously compromise the relations between England and the Union, nor yet a President who will resist the temptation of making a little capital for his party among the Irish and the Republican emigrants from Europe, by embarking in small quarrels and showing a certain amount of petty hostility. We do not expect that, so far as our own affairs are concerned, we have changed Presidents for the better; nor, on the other hand, do we fear that the change will be for the worse. That it is no longer generally popular in the United States to be on ill terms with Great Britian has been abundantly proved by the generous and hospitable reception of the Prince of Wales. This good feeling and our own good intentions are a sufficient guarantee for peace and good understanding, and for us the questions involved in the triumphs of either contending party are comparatively of little moment. It is very fortunate that it should be so. It is very fortunate that we have in the good feeling and common interest of the two nations a guarantee much stronger than the caprice of Ministers or Presidents. For ourselves, then, as far as the immediate interest of this country is concerned, we regard the accession to power of the Republican President without any very strong feeling of triumph. We have lived on good terms with his Democratic predecessor; we do not doubt that we shall be able to maintain the same relations with the new Chief of the State.

But, although this may be all very plain and easy to us, there is a considerable number of persons in America to whom, apart from mere political considerations, the change of Presidents is not a matter of indifference. First, there are all the *employes*, from the Secretaries of State down to the sorters of letters and tide-waiters. The vote that has substituted a Republican for a Democrat at the White-house is to them, and each of them, a sentence of ruthless and indiscriminate proscription. There is no need to affix the lists of the proscribed in public places, after the fashion of the cynical Sylla. The proscription is exactly coincident with the number of placeholders. We cannot expect that any argument will reconcile these martyrs to their doom. Then there are the slaveowners themselves, whose acute sensibilities on the subject of their "peculiar domestic institution," whose hatred of the North, and whose fears of the masses of barbarism by which they have surrounded themselves, have led them very much to over-estimate the real importance of the change. There can be no slave so stupid and ignorant as not to know that the blow which his master has been talking of and fearing

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follow the institution of slavery itself, will be
ept under with vigorous hand. We may expect
find the Supreme Court of the United States
estored, if not to impartiality, to something more like
balance of opinion by the appointment of eminent
Republican lawyers, and we may expect to find in the
dministration of the Territories a spirit which will
ender the repetition of scenes like those of Kansas im-
ossible.

We know not that the friends of the Negro have much
more to expect from the new President. His powers
re very limited, and will be confined within a space
much narrower than their strictly legal extent by the
same necessity which has made Mr. Buchanan abstain
rom any attempt on Cuba, and tolerate the anarchy and
even the aggressions of unhappy Mexico. For the
afety of the Union itself we confess we have no fear.
Of course, it will take some time before men can cool
down from the bluster which has been so profusely used
for electioneering purposes to the language of modera-
tion and truth. Some men have said these things so
often that they are ashamed to show how little they
believe them, and some so often that they have really
learnt to believe them themselves. But when the cooler
heads of the South begin to consider how imaginary is
the injury which they have sustained, how vast are
the interests involved, how heavy would be the cost,
how considerable the danger, of disunion, and how im-
possible it would be for the Southern States to maintain
in the face of the world the strong position they now
hold as members of the great American Confederacy,
we suspect that the South will think better of it, and
turn its activity into the more practical channel of pro-
fiting Mr. Lincoln with a Democratic successor in
1864.

THE TELEGRAPH AGAIN INOPERATIVE.

IRISH TIMES Office, Wednesday, 4 a.m.

We regret to say that another of those interruptions
to telegraphic communication with England, which have
been of rather frequent occurrence of late, has deprived
us of our usual dispatches. The wires (at the other
side, we understand) suddenly ceased working at half-
past 8 yesterday evening, and have not yet resumed
their functions.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Monday.

You remember about a month ago I alluded to an article in the *Morning Chronicle* on the conduct of the Irishmen who were induced to fight for the temporal power of the Pope. When nearly every organ of the London press concurred in vilifying the behaviour of those men, not because of the wrong cause in which they were engaged, but for deficiency of military courage, the *Morning Chronicle* took up their cause, and in an able essay delivered a just tribute to their bravery, as testified by history and literature through modern ages. This journal is not less warm in its comments on Lamoricière's account of the defence of Spoleto, condemning the policy of Lamoriciere in leaving the Irish to make good the shattered walls of Spoleto against the enemy, and who might have done good service at Castelfidardo, the writer goes on to say:—This attack on Spoleto which the dispatch describes is one of the few glorious episodes of the war, and at once clears the reputation of our Irish brethren from the cowardly aspersions which have been heaped upon them in certain quarters. The General could only spare these gallant fellows 'two old iron guns with bad car-riages,' to defend an imperfectly fortified town against an enemy numerous and well supplied with artillery.' After a hard fight for twelve hours against two assaults, during which one of the old iron guns was disabled, and the carriage of the other injured, Major O'Reilly, seeing that resistance was hopeless, capitulated with a loss to his Irish of 300 killed and six wounded, against about 100 killed and 300 wounded on the side of the Piedmontese. Volumes could not speak more for the Irish Brigade."

This fairness in the English press is exceptional. Should an Irishman have got into any scrape, or happen to be in any way mingled up in anything like a row, English journalists delight in appending the word 'Irishman.' Some rumour has got abroad that a child was hatched to murder the King of Naples at Gaeta, and no intelligence says, "two soldiers and an *Irishman* were shot. Has the ill-fame of Tipperary tenants even reached the Royal ears of the last of the Bourbons, and has he consequently been so impressed with the matter as to imagine that no evil deed can occur without an Irishman being mixed up in it; and did he, acting on that, send for the nearest Irishman that could be had for love or money, with some vague idea that the head of the miscreant would remove all reason for further fear?

The last child murder is again on the *tapis*. "A Searcher after Truth," in a long letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, advances what he supposes to be rather an original way of accounting for the matter, "it was no murder at all, but unintentional suicide." The means were an aperient pill (you can imagine the rest), but the wounds are accounted for in an ingenious manner. You recollect that the gardener said when he found the child for the child, "Oh, my dear child." How did he know that the child was dead before *he looked for it?* *In this way:*—Having, some time before, seen something instinctively in the closet, he took down his scythe, which was at hand, and hooked the child up with it; but, on seeing what it was, half scared with fright, he let it drop again. For fear, however, that anything should cling to him, he said nothing about it. The scythe was cleaned with a piece of paper (such a piece, stained with blood, *was* found), and then hung up in its usual place. This accounts for the wounds on the child's body, and, it is said, bears out the idea that they were made after life had departed, as the non-contraction of the wounds went to prove. For my part, I am inclined to think that it was an unintentional murder, through suffocating, but I have no interest in perverting the child some one who had an interest in preventing the child from a future witness to something, and that on finding the child dead the person thought of throwing the guilt upon some other person by making it appear a violent crime. Not to stain their own clothes it was necessary to get a garment of some one else's. To try to steal it from a room in which two persons slept would be to expose themselves to great risk of discovery. But there was a room in which only one person (Miss Constance Kent) slept; where was a chest of drawers soiled clothes usually well known kept for the wash. This would be especially the case if nurse, any person in the capacity of servant or nurse. This purloined night dress, I take it, was used for the murder and got rid of in the morning in the manner it was. If you recollect that Mr. Kent saw what in the morning in the carriage. No one knows what was in it. The fact, too, that the face of the murdered child was smiling, proves that it had been murdered in its sleep—most probably unintentionally smothered by some one who had, for a reason, drawn the clothes over the child's head."

Our old friend, the Talking Fish, is dead. His keeper appeared in court the other day to claim arrears of salary due to him by the proprietor for keeping the loquacious animal in countenance during meals, &c. We shall never hear his plaintive "ma" or "pa" advanced to "mother" or even "papa" (I am sorry to say). The seal is gone to his existence, and "Fin-is" is written in the book recording his orations.

In a paragraph of *Once a Week*, allusion is made to the incorruptible state of the civil service at the present day. "The Secretary of State," said the writer, cannot now give a comfortable two thousand a year to a Eton chum who stood point to his bowling." I could like to ask the author why he cannot? There several offices under the Crown, with several commissionerships appertaining thereto, and I should to know what prevents a Secretary of State appointing his "Eton Chum" to one of them? , at present no one will, whether ever gets them but political least so far as I can see, I mean you could ns on the fingers of one hand all the commissioner- filled by men who had worked their way up to . As long as Red-tapeism exists, and at the pre- moment it exhibits no signs of approaching mor- , we cannot boast of the purity of our civil service unjust political patronage.

reading the log of the Hero on her passage home, ains me that the Captain was guilty of the most orable want of sense in having not put into Galway. the 7th inst. they were not far from the West of nd, and if they had possessed any notion of the ity that prevailed they would have made for way, and thus saved a week.

Garibaldi will not be suffered to remain in retirement . Even at the present moment the Venetians are ing him notice of what is to come on immediately after ter. Knowing by-the-bye, that several communica- ns would be addressed to him in his isolation, he given it out publicly that he will receive no letters less they are prepaid—"*Averto il publico che non ri- vo lettere in carprere se non affrancate.*—

"G. GARIBALDI."

More or less every newspaper comments on the visit of Empress of the French. The *Daily Telegraph* winds a very able article with the following tribute to Napoleon as a husband:—"The Emperor Napo- one of the boldest men living; but he never a soldier, a manliest, pluckier thing than to d to the Countess de Montijo, and, avowing ur, choose the woman of his own he is consort through life, and throw down all traditions of worn-up dynasties up- matrimonial alliances in which the affections of d no part. His conduct to the beautiful partner of his throne has throughout been a chivalrous honour and devotion which ourably with the cold, cruel, selfish most of treatment by his uncle, brutal of she women who had Napoleon, of Josephine did much to improve the fortunes of General Bonaparte; but Na- and King, flung the wife of would abandon a broken toy. and intrigued sufficiently, Had Louis Napoleon waited bride among the Hapsburgs or the Hohenzollerns; but wed the object of his own unfettered choice, and life has been emi- disinterested affection. His marriage now with com- parently felicitous; and the most remarkable thing is his uncle's downfall placency that among the causes of it was reckoned by the ca- the "Austrian marriage" was re- to the "Spanish tive of St. Helena marriage" was only secondary ulcer."

The same journal is chuckling at the present moment over a triumph it has gained in the courts. Some time ago, it appears, Alderman Humphrey alluded in strong terms to a bill he had suffered, for kitchen-stuff, the highest price was as usual in this, the *Daily Tele- graph* condemned this on principle, at one time in a paragraph, headed, "Encouraging servants to rob their masters and mistresses," and as another, in an indignant leading article. However, I believe, they mentioned no particular names, and have, in consequence, come scot free out of an action for libel. This they parade in an announcement headed "The Liberty of the Press."

The funeral of the Empress mother has been performed with all the ceremony of the Russian Court. A story is related of the first time Nicholas saw her. Captivated by her beauty at a large dinner, in order to cut his courtship short, plain speaker as he was, he turned to her and told her that upon her rested whether he should go or stay. She smiled and said, "What shall I do, then, to influence your intentions for me? You must not refuse to receive my addresses," was the reply. "You ask much," said the Princess. "I ask even more," said Nicholas, emboldened by her manner—"a token of encouragement." The Princess stared, "Impossible," she answered, adding, in a half whisper, "besides, in such a place." "If I am not wholly indifferent to your Royal Highness, give me that ring on your finger; it would render me happy. I beg of you—" "What! give the ring—and at the dinner table, in the presence of all those people." "Let me see," said the imperial suitor, "press it into this piece of bread." She contrived to do so unnoticed. He slipped it off the table, and, arising soon after retired. On looking at the inside, he saw the words, *L'Imperatrice de la Russie*. This was before he had any idea he would come to the throne; for, as you know, he was only the second son, and would not have succeeded but that his elder brother refused the crown. The ring was, unknown to the Princess, an old relic of a Russian Empress of the old time.

Certainly the most unfortunate man in the United Kingdom is Klotz Rowsell. Such a hornet's nest as he has raised about his ears from every side, stinging him without compassion! In vain has he attempted to leau on the Duke of Cambridge and Sidney Herbert for support. They bent beneath him, and landed him unhurt, but humiliated and discomfited on the ground. All kinds of diabolical reasons are assigned for his proposal, and persons have not been slow to hint that he might have been a shareholder in the South Eastern Railway. Last and worst of all, his hosts turn against him and, in a polite manner, M. Mocquard withdraws his invitation. That eloquent and learned lady, Miss Sheddon has quite won a name for herself by her pleading before Sir Cresswell Cresswell. Miss Burdett Coutts, in recognition of her noble endeavours to restore her grandmother's reputation from disgrace, has written to her a letter in which she pays a just tribute to her laudable endeavours. A cheque for £200 accompanied this kindly letter for Miss Sheddon's further aid during the proceedings.

My suspicions about Messrs. Roebuck and Lever are more than confirmed. Although no names are mentioned, yet the fact that "two interesting English gentlemen" have offered to supply Austria with ten armed steamers for a consideration is significant enough. Is this the result of their dinner with the Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Kaiser? Has Roebuck become an advocate of Conservative policy on the Continent? Facts look like it. Not an argument did he advance last year for Reform, and he was mute on the Paper Duty. Has Mr. Lever entered into an engagement with some great contractors to supply the necessary vessels? However, let us not condemn on suspicion. No names have as yet been mentioned, and, for the sake of human consistency, let us not prejudice ourselves till we hear.

A railway between the Bank and Charing-cross is said to be in contemplation; but really the plan proposed is so vague that I am greatly at a loss to comprehend it. All one hears is that a bridge is to be constructed across the Thames, between the bridges of London and Southwark; but, what this bridge has to do with connecting Charing-cross and the Bank, which, as you know, are both on one side, I can't see—unless, indeed, they mean to construct the railway on the Surrey side, where space is cheaper, and to connect it with its termini, by bridges. If the projectors wait till the embankment question is settled, they would have a road for their rails without having to cross the river. Indeed, it was part of the embankment plan to run a railway under the Thames, on either side of the river, from Westminster to the city.

Before you receive this Mullens will have been launched into eternity. On Friday evening the Governor received an answer from the Home Secretary to the prisoner's memorial, to the effect that the law should take its course. He was asleep when the letter came, and the Governor thought it better not to disturb him. On Saturday morning he was informed of the reply. "Well, I will not go before God," said he, calmly, "with a lie in my mouth; but still, I am innocent of the murder." The last I saw of him he left to his family. He wished to give the hammer with which the crime was committed to his son, but it would not be allowed.

The literary world will suffer a severe loss by the death of that enterprising publisher, John William Parker. He took a great interest in the carrying on of *Fraser's Magazine*, and introduced a great improvement into publication, by having the leaves cut before issue.

A sanction is springing up against the literary style of the present day, and will, I hope, be productive of good effects, on novelists especially. The *Dublin University Magazine* led the way in an essay on "The Vice of our Current Literature," which appeared in last month's number. The *Critic* and other papers have taken it up warmly. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, under these new regulations, comes in for a meet amount of praise, while the Dickens school are treated in a rather unceremonious manner. What is to be the result of this attention paid at the present time by *novelists* and *essayists* to the most unimportant articles? This was, no doubt in itself, the effect of a reaction against the stilted style of the Johnsonian sect.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday.

Despite the number of topics which rise to the surface, London gossip has become unnaturally dull for the past few days. The abrupt visit of the Empress is again and again brought upon the carpet, but no one prepared to solve the mystery. However, the opinion of the many is opposed to any such ecclesiastical question being sufficient to account for this break-up of the Emperor's establishment. It is an admitted myth that Napoleon saw her to the railway station, and the right minded are annoyed that he did not condescend to take graph instructions for her decent reception, in a foreign er's territory, to Persigny, or any of his *attaches*. The character of the Emperor has not improved in the eyes of English admirers (whatever few they may be) by this act. The title under which the Empress travels is derived from some property purchased—bless the mark!—by her husband in the ceded territory. The purchase may have partaken of the nature of those made by a London Jew and jeweller, who contrived to conceal about his person, during the siege at Palermo and the row at Naples, a quantity of gold purchased for little nothing, jewels and choice paintings, which, when the danger passed away, he forwarded to this country, and has already made over £50,000 by his adventure.

Among the plays announced for performance before the Court at Windsor was put down the amusing farce, *J'ai vu parler Français*." Some wits about town had hold of the idea, and suggested that the Premier had selected it as a passing hit against our Foreign Secretary's ignorance of the language of our bosom friends. The story spread everywhere, and reached, of course, the ears of the joke. The result has been a public anonymous explanation, which may signify an apology, but it is a patriotic one, and a withdrawal of the piece. At least, some advertisements are issued in which this does not appear, and the opinion prevails that the discussion is to prevent a scene. Without the slightest intention of lowering the entire affair shows in what a state. And, by confidence the members of the Cabinet are in each other, Lord John Russell, if the statement of Mr. Bagshot, son-in-law of the late Mr. Wilson, of the *Economist*, can be relied on, seems to have hit on the knack of delivering himself of happy sayings. Wilson hesitated on accepting office, because he considered himself most especially fitted for it, the latter delivered himself of a dictum which his ambitious spirit ever prevented him from acting up to—"That a man ought to be ready to take any place which he is able to fill, without at all considering what he can best fill." Sydney Smith must have been in earnest when he announced that Lord John was ready to take the command of the Channel fleet in twenty-four hours' notice, or to perform the lithotomic operation.

The Duke of Newcastle is universally mentioned for the vacant Ribbon of the Garter. The Duke, if club gossipers speak truth, is not likely to enjoy much domestic happiness. The world knows how his father arranged his property in such a manner that the bulk of it went to his younger brothers, and the unfortunate union that resulted in a divorce. This year the abrupt departure of his daughter from the family mansion, and her marriage contrary to the Duke's wishes, was the subject of a day's gossip; and the report is now generally heard that his eldest son has by indiscreet speculations and turf spoliations, embarrassed the family property almost beyond recovery. To underwrite against the chances of a father's return is a desperate remedy in emergencies.

London is, in more senses than one, the centre of the political and commercial world. The time is rapidly approaching when no nation will be without its representative newspaper in the capital of the world. A Russian weekly periodical, published here, now circulates in the Muscovite territories. The *Treaty* and other journals are established to back French interests. The *Anglo-American* reflects the Yankeeisms of the American merchant resident in England. The *British Star*, printed in Greek, to advocate the commercial interests of Greece, is eagerly read in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford—not in the class-rooms, however, but in the Union—and brought itself into notice by its morning publication to the memory of Greece's friend, Sir Charles Napier. We are now, however, to have a Turkish paper, edited by Turks, and in support of Turkey. From the Union and newspapers I naturally pass to a decision arrived at by the Cambridge union on their last night's debate, in which they came to the conclusion, "that the tone of the *Saturday Review* is subversive of the principles of true criticism." I am quite sure the majority voted in jest, for there is a journal in such request at both the Universities as the superfine. Most of the men on the staff—if not every one of them—belong to the three Universities; for some of the choicest spirits received their education at Trinity College, Dublin, and a direct intercourse is held within mine own knowledge, kept up by many of the writers with his *Alma Mater*.

An exhibition of Faid's pictures, in Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, is drawing crowds this past week. They reflect the Scotch character on canvas as Burns does in literature. "Sunday in the Backwoods" is the most pathetic of the drawings. A group of Scotch settlers in Canada, sitting outside their log cabin, eating all the blessings which money can bring, but "Jessie" pines for home. The sprig of heather to remind her of the "banks and braes" has withered in the strange country. The skylark which she brought from Scotland sits

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 19.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, walked on the East-terrace yesterday afternoon. The Royal party were accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, the United States Minister and Mrs. Dallas, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Sir Edmund W. Head.

The following visitors have left the Castle:—The United States Minister and Mrs. Dallas, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord and Lady John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, and the Right Hon. Sir Edmund W. Head, Governor-General of Canada.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

When the Duke of Newcastle returns to Clumber, the "Derby Mercury" states that he will be installed as County Grand Master of the Freemasons in the place of the late Colonel Wildman. A grand masonic ball is to be given to the gentry at Nottingham. The following, amongst others, have responded to the invitation to become stewards:—The Right Hon. the Earl Howe, the Earl Lincoln, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Belper, Mr. Paget, M.P., Sir Thomas Wollaston Boevey, Bart., Sir Edward Walker, Knt., Mr. C. J. Wright, and Mr. Patchitt, late Mayor of Nottingham.

The Countess Cowper has left Panshanger, where ladyship has been entertaining company, for Wrest Park, Bedfordshire.

The Countess of Glengall and Lady Matilda Butler purposes leaving town next week for Dover.

The Earl and Countess of Gosford left town on Saturday for Gosford Castle, county Armagh.

Viscount Palmerston returned to London on Monday from a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Viscountess Joycelyn and her youthful family leave Cambridge House for St. Leonard's-on-Sea for the winter.

Lord and Lady John Russell have arrived at their residence in Richmond Park, from Windsor Castle.

DEATH OF LADY GOLDSMID.—The decease of this lady, widow of Sir Isaac Lionel Goldsmid, Bart., is announced. Her ladyship has been in declining health for some time past, and especially since the decease of her husband last year. She was the daughter of Mr. Abraham Goldsmith of Morden, in Surrey, and married Sir Isaac in the year 1801.

The Right Hon. Henry Corry, M.P., has left Green Park, Rostrevor, for Hamilton Palace.

W. B. Buchanan, Esq., and Mrs. Buchanan, have arrived at 26, Upper Merrion-street, from their residence in the King's County.

Francis Macdonogh, Esq., Q.C., has forwarded to Henry Lyons, Esq., mayor, a cheque for the munificent sum of £100, towards the erection of the Sligo Town Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Coote and suite have left Farmleigh, Castleknock, for The Hall, Stradbally, Queen's County.

Lady Johnson has given the liberal donation of £500, to be invested on security, and the interest applied in aid of the funds of the Belfast General Hospital.

Clement J. Wolseley, Esq., of Castletown, county of Carlow, has been called to the English Bar.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean appeared last night in the celebrated play of "Louis XI.," which has been so cleverly adapted from the French for representation on the English boards. No one can have read the page of history which records the frailties and vices of the selfish and tyrannical monarch, without advantage. It teaches one of the best, among the many lessons of its time. Surrounded as Louis XI. was by sycophants and time-servers, himself incredulous of their flatteries, he is found to derive all his happiness—such as it is—from the very source whose truth he doubts the most. Anomalies such as this are not rare in the history either of France or England—nor, indeed, are they to be seen round the throne only, but also in the every day life. From first to last, the hero of this play is a discontented man, and any enjoyments which are presented to him are little calculated to alter his disposition. He has nothing within himself on which he may rely—his very nature is the worst enemy he has to deal with—his worst enemies seem to be his best friends. It is difficult to reconcile so contradictory a character truthfully, and so that it may not disgust an audience. It appears to be the object of most dramatists, either to enlist a sympathy for their hero, or to provoke laughter; but in this play a very different feeling is appealed to, and, as the most entertaining passion for his characterizations, or being amused at his follies, we rather contemn the portrait brought before us. It would be impossible to doubt how perfect is Mr. Kean's delineation, but it is one of those pieces of acting which leaves anything but a comfortable sensation behind. Johnson, one, on being asked for his opinion as to the execution of a difficult piece of music, said in his usual pithy style, "Sir, it is difficult, I admit, but I wish it were impossible." It is with some such feeling one contemplates the subject of Mr. Kean's acting. It was a triumph of art; but of such completeness as to mar the dramatic effect. The external nature, are pleasing and suggestive in landscape, for external nature is ever young, and assumes new forms of life and verdure; but for man's moral nature sank to such a degree of imbecility and decrepitude as to be a disgust to spring time, and the picture in this case can only be revolting the more finished the details and the closer the representation. Mr. Kean's acting of this part has been pronounced perfect, and it certainly is so. Whether it is the right one, where Louis's dying rises to sublimity. There is something supernatural and painful in the manner in which he creeps, with the last remnant of his strength, towards the crown which has been placed on the forehead of his son, and grasps it back into his own hands. Nor less striking was Mrs. Kean's acting in the character of Marthe. She was warmly applauded throughout, and although her position in the play loses importance from the prominency of the other character, she made as much of it as was possible. The performances were highly successful, and were witnessed by a crowded house.

Thanks.

Adelaide Hospital—Rev R S Brooke to Mrs Ashworth Studdart for £5.

To "E" for £5, which shall be applied by Rev R S Brooke, as directed.

From the Committee of the Bray Young Men's Christian Association for the following sums towards the fund for establishing a reading-room for the members:—Rev Dr Lloyd, S F T C D, £5; Rev Thomas Moore, £1.

From the Misses Tighe of Rath House, Ferbane, to the Ven Archdeacon Gragg for £250, part of a sum of money left to him in trust for church purposes by the late Thomas Vance, Esq, of Paradise-row; and to Echlin Molyneux, Esq, Q C, for £5, for liquidating the debt on the church.

British Syrian Refugees.—From the Rev. G W Dalton, for above fund:—A Friend, £1; Misses Lees, 7s 6d; Mrs Mangan, 5s; a Friend, 10s; Mr Hughes, £1; Dr Frizelle, 5s; Mrs Thompson, £5.

Fire in Kildare-street.—Messrs Hodges, Smith, & Co, have received the following:—From Captain Otway, R N, Castle Otway, for James Wilson Hughes, £5; Mrs Mullins, £2 10s; Teresa M'Nally, £2 10s. For James Wilson Hughes.—From the Rev the Provost, £2; John Galloway, Esq, £1; E. Higginbotham & Co, £1; Dr Darley, £1; for their gallant services at the fire, Kildare-street Club.—104, Grafton-street, Nov 20, 1860.

The Church.

The Secretary to the Additional Curates' Fund Society transmitted, early in October, to the several parish ministers in the Diocese of Limerick, a circular from their respected Diocesan, in which he expressed a wish that they should bring the claim of this valuable institution before their congregations in the month of November. It is anticipated that these appeals will be found to have been eminently successful.

The Rev. E. D. H. Knox will preach in behalf of the Society on Sunday, 25th instant, in the Parish Church of Kilfinane.

Last Sunday the annual sermon in behalf of the Ferns Diocesan branch of the Church Education Society, was preached in the parish church of Kilmuckridge, by the Rev W C Moore, Rector of Carnew. It must be truly gratifying to the friends of Scriptural education to perceive the greatly increased support that is given everywhere throughout the diocese to this most valuable institution. We are informed that the collections, so far as yet received by the Diocesan Secretary are, with scarcely an exception, in advance of those which were received last year. That at Kilmuckridge, on Sunday, amounted to £10 6s 2d, a sum which most satisfactorily proves the very decided and active interest taken in this great cause by the minister and people of that parish.—*Wexford Constitution.*

(From the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette.)

Appointments—Rev Robert Holmes Orr, Curacy of Ballymacarrett; Rev John Murphy, Ballinlee, and Treasurership of Cork Cathedral; Rev John Crossley, Curacy of St Matthew's, Belfast; Rev Thomas Cosgrave, B A, Rectory of Lambeg; Rev Guy Carleton L'Estrange, B A, Vicarage of Kilbroney; Rev Edward Metcalfe, perpetual Curacy of St George, Ballybriggan; Rev John Cole Coghlan, Vicarage of Killelan, Kildare; Rev James Fitzgerald Gregg, M A, Assistant Chaplainey of Bethesda; Rev W Pennefather, Rectory and Vicarage of Templeshambo; Rev J C Townsend, Rectory of Duncormuck; Rev E Hinson, Vicarage of Bannow; Rev W Brandon, Rectory of Liskinfere; Rev John Pash, Curacy of Crossmolina; Rev Wm D Griffith, Assistant Curate, Tuam.

Resignations—Rev Robert Holmes Orr, Missionary for Irish Society, Ballinasloe; Rev John Murphy, Rectory of Kilmocomogue or Bantry; Rev Alexander Orr, Rectory of Lambeg; Rev Edward John Evans, M A, Vicarage of Kilbroney; Rev James Fitzgerald Gregg, M A, Perpetual Curacy of St. George, Balbriggan; Rev W Pennefather, Rectory of Leskinfere; Rev C J Townsend, Vicarage of Bannow; Rev E Hinson, Curacy of Templeshambo; Rev W Brandon, Union of Crosspatrick; Rev Thomas Loader Hanson, Curacy of Ballysakeery.

Vacancies—Curacy of Magherafelt; Missionary for Irish Society, value £100; Perpetual Curacy of Warrenpoint; Living of Castlerea; Perpetual Curacy of Knockaren; Union of Crosspatrick; Curacy of Templeshambo; Curacy of Ballysakeery, value £75.

The Army.

The annexed Circular Memorandum has been addressed to the army at home in reference to recruiting for the regular army:—

"Horse Guards, Nov. 18.

"In every instance of the enlistment of volunteers from the militia into the regular and Indian military forces, commanding officers are requested to report to adjutants of militia the approval, or otherwise, of the men, within the period specified in the conditional discharge certificate received by the volunteers from the militia previous to his enlistment into the regular or Indian army.

"The attention of commanding officers is called to the annexed Circular Memorandum, addressed to inspecting field officers of recruiting districts, prohibiting recruiting parties from attempting in any way to induce militiamen to leave their respective regiments in order to enlist into the line.

"By command of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

"A. HORSFORD, Deputy Adjutant-General.

"'All recruiting parties are to be strictly forbidden from attempting in any way to induce militiamen to leave their respective regiments in order to enlist in her Majesty's regular forces; militiamen having no more right so to enlist than men of one line regiment have to enlist in another without the consent of the commanding officer. Such a proceeding on their part amounts to desertion, and will expose them to the penalties attached to that offence, a liability which every opportunity should be taken to make known.

"'Volunteers, therefore, who may be anxious to enlist in the regular army should apply for permission to their commanding officers, who will exercise their discretion as to granting their request.

"'It is to be clearly understood that in all cases of men receiving conditional releases for the purpose of enlisting into the line they will, as now, be required to refund 18s 6d, to cover the bounty and other expenses incurred on their enrolment; also any balance of bounty they may have received in advance, on account of their first engagement, if re-attested for a second.'"

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

REPRESENTATION OF RIPON.

Mr. Warren, M.P. for Ripon, died at Ramsgate on Sunday.

READING ELECTION—20TH NOV. 1860.

STATE OF THE POLL.

Pigott,	...	...	504
Walter,	...	...	336

DUBLIN LITERARY UNION.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held on this (Wednesday) evening, in the lecture-house, 64, Whitefriar-street, when a paper will be read on "Brinsley Sheridan." Visiters are invited. Chair to be taken at a quarter-past eight o'clock.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENT.—We feel gratified in observing that the Rev. Dr. Wall, of St. Matthew's Royal Chapel, Irishtown, has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Earl of Huntingdon. Dr. Wall held for many years the high office of Grand Chaplain to the Masonic Order in Ireland—a position which widely extended the circle of the admirers of his kindly nature and unpretentious manners.

MR. STONE'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The last exhibition of Mr. Stone's mesmerical powers, which have attracted so much attention in Dublin, will be given in the Roundroom of the Rotundo, on Friday evening next, the 23rd instant.

MR. ARCHIBALD LOGAN.—Mr. Archibald Logan, who has, on different occasions, figured before the Dublin public, was on Monday indicted at the Middlesex Sessions for fraudulently obtaining a chandelier and other articles, to the value of £22, under false pretences, from Mr. Allen, Gardiner Niner, who keeps a large glass and china warehouse, in Regent-street. It appears that on the 1st of February last the prisoner entered the shop and selected a lamp, which he directed to be kept for him until he called again for it. He gave the name of Mr. Purcell, and said he resided at No. 44, Lowndes-street, Chelsea. Nothing more was seen of the prisoner until the 1st of March, when he again entered the shop and said he wanted the lamp which he had seen before. He also said that he wanted a chandelier for his drawingroom, and having selected one of the value of £11 10s, he said he could not pay for it until August, which was assented to. On the 6th of March the prisoner came again to the shop and said he wanted something for a present, and selected two Bohemian jugs, which were sent to the same address as he had given before. Subsequently, on inquiry, it was found that, although the house No. 49, Paulton-street, had been occupied by a Mr. Burrell, he had been dead over two years, and that his widow occupied the house, from whom the prisoner rented a room. The jury, after considerable deliberation in the box, retired to the room, and on their return into court found a verdict of "Not Guilty."

DEATH OF AN ORGANIST IN CHURCH.—Mr. J. Simpson, organist at the Bradford Parish Church, suddenly expired during a symphony at the close of the opening of Divine service at St. Jude's Church, Manningham, on Sunday morning. He had appeared in his usual health. Some discordant notes attracted attention to Mr. Simpson, and it was then discovered that, while he had his fingers still on the keys, he had fallen with his head over the keyboard. Medical assistance was quickly obtained, but it was in vain; Mr. Simpson died in three minutes. He was between 60 and 70 years of age, and was organist of the Bradford Parish Church for 30 or 40 years. While the parish church is being restored, part of the congregation worship at St. Jude's, and the Rev. Dr. Burnett, the vicar, retired at the moment the dying organist was removed. Mr. Walton, the master of the choir, took the place of Mr. Simpson, and the service proceeded; the Rev. J. Eddowes, the incumbent, officiated.

POACHING AFFRAY IN YORKSHIRE—ARREST OF TWO MEN AT DONCASTER.—On Friday Superintendent Andrews, of the Norfolk police, apprehended at Catton, near Norwich, two Yorkshire poachers, named Harmer and Johnson, who are charged with having, on the evening of the 2nd instant, in company with a third man, been concerned in a violent assault on William Noble, gamekeeper, at Billsdale, Yorkshire. Harmer is known in Norfolk by the name of Jennings, and has been living during the last two years at Catton. On Johnson's box being searched, a letter, dated "Barnsley, October 22," was found, containing the following postscript:—"I killed 38 rabbits and a hare on Thursday night last, and 20 on Friday. They are going at 2s 2d per couple at Leeds, and hares at 2s 4d." The box also contained the address of several licensed dealers in game. Intelligence of the apprehension of the men was immediately telegraphed to Leeds.

DREADFUL FIRE AT POPLAR AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday at an early hour, there was a fire in the neighbourhood of Penny-fields, Poplar, which was attended with the loss of one life and serious, if not fatal consequences to two other persons—one a man between 60 and 70 years of age, the other a girl about six or seven years of age. The premises in which the disaster originated were situate at 41 in the before-named fields, the lower part of the building being in the occupation of a boot and shoemaker named D. J. Donovan, whose family consisted of four or five persons, and the upper floor was in the occupation of another family named Donovan, but not related to the other. Fortunately the proprietor of the shoe shop and his family were not at home when the fire commenced. The premises of Mr. Donovan's next door to the premises of Mr. Quin, proprietor of the Silver Lion Tavern, and it was owing to a little girl who was in this house that the fire was first discovered. She, it appeared,

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—The Government underlings do their best to discredit their employers, and the amount of mischief they create is scarcely understood in the upper sphere of executive authority. Yesterday and Friday's London evening journals were seized, and the whole issue of Saturday's morning papers to-day, suggesting some awful disclosures in their contents re. ferring to Empress Eugenie. Her visit to the Douglas shooting lodge, in the Isle of Arran (for it is there and not to Hamilton Palace she seeks to rusticate) would pass as the simplest possible incident, considering the habitual intimacy of these Scotch cousins with their imperial kinsfolk at Paris, but this awkward semblance of mystery involved in the stoppage of English intelligence has set in motion such absurd conjectures and such downright malevolent hints, that were I to retail them Laguerroniere, head manager of the foreign press quarantine department, would admit it to be a nuisance.

The exemption of pastorals from stamp duty, even when they assumed, as of late, the shape of political manifestoes, constituted a privilege, the abuse of which had become notorious. Bishops now, who aspire to be pamphleteers, must fall into the rank and file of such literary sharpshooters. An overt attack on the Government acquires zest from being professedly but a funeral sermon, and even on your side of the Channel folks have felt how in their conventicle they may be personally inveighed against in the minister's "extemporary prayer."

The Nunzio Sacconi, it is now known, will not resume his post at Paris. He is appointed Under Secretary of State in place of Monsignor Berardi, whose dismissal was caused by his brother's access to documents which were found inconvenient if published at Florence and Turin. It is doubtful whether any diplomatic functionary will be sent here, though Monsignor Chigi, now acting at Munich, is talked of. Indeed the utility of such personages is more than doubtful, all the necessary intercourse on secular affairs not requiring that machinery, while the pomp and expense can be no longer met. It being an accomplished fact that the temporal sovereignty has dwindled into the dimensions of a German principality, a cumbrous diplomatic establishment becomes unsuitable. The concerns of each national church are best cared for when local archbishops communicate directly with head-quarters.

The Swiss quarrel with Rome is in progress of adjustment. It is now conceded to the Federal Diet that the principle of a foreign diocese exercising authority within the republic is to be given up. Tessino and Grisons are no longer to be ruled from Milan, but by a local prelate. There is still a hitch as to the patronage of this mitre, the Nunzio Bovieri requiring it for Rome, while the Diet insists on having a veto in the selection vested in the respective Catholic cantons. Such is likely to be the upshot.

Count Della Minerva, who represented Victor Emmanuel at the Roman Court, and who was asked to withdraw at the beginning of political collision between the two Governments, is now appointed Ambassador from the Italian kingdom to the Court of Lisbon, whose Minister continues his functions at Turin.

The Spanish Envoy, also resident at Turin, Don Diego Coello, has taken the superfluous trouble to present a "protest" about Parma and Naples, the Bourbon branch at Madrid having reversionary interests in virtue of old family indentures in both these valuable messuages. Since then there has been created in Europe an Incumbered Estates Court in the form of Universal Suffrage, which has given to King Victor Emmanuel a parliamentary title which converts into waste paper all such musty deeds.

The General of the Jesuits has also issued his protest, enumerating the number of establishments all over Italy and Sicily which have been suppressed, a misfortune incidental to the very decided tone of reactionary politics and firm opposition to all constitutional ideas adopted deliberately by the order in that peninsula. Wherever the English language is spoken no such suicidal system prevails, but the prevalent theories of civil government are cordially recognised; the stand made at Bunker's-hill for national independence being a theme of yearly academic exercitation in the College of Georgestown, and the glories of the 4th of July being commemorated in all Jesuit educational seminaries of Yankeedom. The protest reminds the new Italian King that within the present century his predecessor, King Victor Emmanuel the First, abdicated the Crown of Piedmont to become a lay brother of the order at Rome, and actually died in the exercise of his functions of gatekeeper at the noviciate of St. Andrea there, where he was buried. This is perfectly true, though not much known.

A correspondent, writing from Paris, on Sunday evening, says:—

The *Moniteur* at last has been instructed to notice the departure of the Empress for Scotland. The official note runs thus:—

"The painful blow which the Empress has experienced in her family affections having rendered a change of air necessary for her health, her Majesty left three days ago to take, in the most private manner possible, a journey of some weeks in England and Scotland. The Emperor accompanied her Majesty as far as the railway station."

This notification has not been more fortunate than announcements in the *Moniteur* generally are. It is universally disbelieved, and not without some show of probability, that a person in delicate health, more especially the native of a southern clime, would proceed to Scotland at the most inclement time of the year, to improve it. The correspondents of the *Independance Belge* assert that her Majesty was *not* accompanied as far as the railway station by the Emperor. This extraordinary journey continues the theme of very considerable speculation.

M. Havas's lithographic news-sheet announces that their Majesties the King and Queen of the Netherlands are expected in Paris on a visit to the Emperor. As this intelligence is not to be found in any of the papers it is to be presumed it was inserted by docile M. Havas at the bidding of the Government. The news is very curious, if true, and the least that can be said of it is that the visit is singularly timed.

It is said that Prince Napoleon, accompanied by Princess Clotilde, is about to start on a trip to Italy.

Another blow at the clergy. The following communicated note is published by the semi-official journals:—

"Several journals have endeavoured to mislead public opinion on the object and bearing of the circular, by which the Minister of the Interior, on the occasion of the association which attempts have been made to organise for Peter's pence, reminded the parties concerned of the prescriptions of the law. In presence of such attempts it becomes necessary to once more repeat —individual offering is and remains free, and those who cannot make it direct may do so through the bishop or the cure; but what the Government does not authorise, and what the law allows it to prosecute and punish if necessary is, the organisation of committees, bodies of ten and bodies of one hundred, organisation at the head of their organisation an army of contributors, and agitating the public mind by the ardour of their propaganda.

"Liberty of spontaneous offerings, prohibition of committees of action and permanent associations being able to cover with their secresy as well political passions as religious zeal, such is the rule prescribed by the Government and sanctioned by the penal law."

There is great scarcity of news to-day. From Naples the telegraph states that on the 12th the Piedmontese bombarded the suburbs of Gaeta.

NAPLES.

A letter from Naples of the 9th, in the *Debats*, says:—

"Count de Cavour wants arms, not brains, in order to preserve to the new State unity of impulse and of movement. It is he who must give that impulse: his agents must obey without discussing. The idea of Count Cavour may be good, but I know not to what point it will succeed here, where pretensions are greater than capacities, and where a spirit of opposition forms the groundwork of the character of the country. To this I may add the serious embarrassment caused by the Garibaldians. The idea of sending them all home with a six months' furlough and giving them their pay, has not been followed up. Fanti and Farini wish to settle the question of ranks, which is an important one, particularly for Sicily, where generals and colonels have been made more than sufficient to command an army of 300,000 men. The council wavers between two principles: that of pure and simple recognition of ranks, subject to making exclusions by a secret scrutiny in the offices of the Ministry of War, and that of immediately proclaiming this scrutiny and making the definitive recognition subordinate to it. Yesterday Fanti had prepared a decree which perhaps too strongly showed his antipathy to Garibaldi and his companions. When he presented it to the King the latter was enraged, and the decree was torn up almost before the face of the Minister. The sitting of the Council was very tumultuous. A meeting of generals was called to which were summoned Turr, Cosenz, and Sirtori, and it appears that an understanding was come to for forming a commission of Piedmontese and Garibaldian generals to settle the question. It will still, however, remain a knotty point, on account of the discontent which it will excite, and of the attitude, full of reserve, not to say of menace, which Garibaldi appears determined to maintain. Fanti, Farini, and Cavour have declared war against him; he has taken up the gauntlet, and you will see him in Parliament at the head of the Opposition. It appears that a decree has been come to, to give the Garibaldian soldiers three months' pay, and their expenses to return home; and six months to the officers, but this is not yet officially announced."

KING FRANCIS II.

The following note has been addressed by M. Casella to the diplomatic agents of Francis II., dated Gaeta, 15th instant.:—

"In a previous dispatch I made known to you in what manner the revolutionary Government of Naples despoiled the King, our master, and all the royal family of their private fortune, and added calumny to the violation of all laws. It was not enough to take possession of the immense artistical riches which his Majesty, although they belonged to him by inheritance, has always left at the command of his people, thereby drawing an immense number of persons to the capital; it was not enough to arbitrarily confiscate the *marjorats* of the princes, the dowries of the princesses, the pensions of orphans; the legacies left to the poor by Ferdinand II., and the inheritance of the holy Princess of Savoy, the adored mother of the King, our master; but they have obeyed the logic of anarchy by distributing the private fortune of the royal family to individuals who for the last twelve years have not ceased to conspire against the dynasty, the throne, social order, and against all the principles which constitute the basis of universally recognised right.

"You will comprehend, sir, that these are not men of sincere opinion, who have fought and suffered in the struggle against the established Governments, and that it is not those men who will profit by this subversive act. Honest men, of whatever opinions they may be, will reject with indignation all participation in this act of rapine. After the glorification and remuneration of the regicide, those who have several times sworn to murder Ferdinand II. must have a large part of the booty of his family's fortune. The revolution wills that children shall be forced to remunerate attacks committed against their parents. In the decree enclosed look at the preamble and the date. It is therein said that, on the 15th May, 1848, Ferdinand II. violated a sworn compact filled the city with terror and with blood, substituting arbitrary acts and violence for the law, and from time commenced political prosecutions.' If a Government had a right to make resistance it was on that day. For the first time the representatives of the people assembled, according to the constitution sworn to by the King and nation, when, in order to prevent the pacific inauguration of Parliamentary labours, revolution broke out. Every one knows that the Government adopted every means of conciliation before it had recourse to force, and that, after suppression of the outbreak it hastened, according to the same constitution to convoke a new Chamber. The decree alluded to is signed by King Victor Emmanuel as well as the others; the date of the 29rd October is exterior by two days to the *plebiscite* attributing to Victor Emmanuel the sovereignty of the Two Sicilies, and days to the determination come to by the Court of Sardinia not to wait for the *plebiscite* and to pass for Emma- of the kingdom to take possession by force of arms by eleven possessed by the House of Bourbon. The Two Sicilies, and, violating Divine and human law, went in person to consummate an odious aggression, and now lends his name, his authority, and his armed force to the execution of those enormities of which to take the responsibility before Europe and desires prosperity.

"I have considered it my duty to address myself to you, sir, in order that you may make known to the Cabinet to which you are accredited in what manner the King's Government regards those acts, and in order that you may solemnly and formally protest, on the part of Francis II., against the revolutionary decree of the 23rd October. Be kind enough to lay a copy of this dispatch with the Minister of Foreign affairs and acknowledge the receipt of it.

"CASELLA."

THE PAPAL STATES.

The following is an extract from a communication dated Rome, Nov. 13:—

It was not to be expected that the annexation of Sardinia, by vote of the population, of Umbria and the Marches would be allowed to pass unnoticed by the papal Government. Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a circular Foreign Ministers resident in Rome the following note, dated from the Vatican, the 4th of November. With some offence to the English language, I send you a literal translation of its long-winded period:—

"There was recently taken, as ground of complaint and protest, on the part of the Government of the Holy See, the violent invasion made, in several other provinces of the Pontifical Dominions, by the forces effected in consequently of that audacious enterprise of the neighbouring Government which, dominated by the extravagant ambition of extending its reign over all Italy with the spoils of the other legitimate sovereignties, undertook and still pursues the fulfilment of its wicked design, ignoring and despising every right, like he who allows no obstacle to his unbridled temper of usurpation. Having possessed itself of the above named provinces—that is to say, of the marches, of Umbria, and of a part of the Patrimonio—by the most hostile violence and of a war carried in the manner of monstrous piracies, the Piedmontese Government now fills up the measure of its usurpation of the Pontifical Sovereignty with the outrageous abuse already practised by it in the territory previously usurped—by means of the exploration of the so-called national will, pretending to create in this manner a valid element to legitimise the extension of dominion it has usurped in defiance of the rights of others. It is unnecessary here to note the fraudulent artifices by which it is customary to prepare and regulate the pretended appeal to the popular will, so that that must justly be described as the product of a real pressure which it is dared to extol as the result of a free manifestation of the wishes of the people. The thing is notoriously demonstrated, and, moreover, it is not the manner of the abusive vote that it is now interesting to make observations upon or to bring to relief. That which is important is loudly to censure and reprove the great abuse and disorder by which it is sought to introduce an eminently revolutionary principle, destructive of the rights of the legitimate sovereign. This, it may be, on such a point, the ideas of a Government which, in strict alliance with revolutions, lends itself, as their promoter and conductor, the principle pretended to establish receives full condemnation from the immutable laws of justice, from the general maxims of the rights of nations, from the fundamental reasons of social and civil order, and from the feeling of all well-regulated nations. And why, if strange principle be laid down, what sovereignty, however stable in good right, could ever deem itself secure from the danger of being arbitrarily, and from one moment to another, shaken and destroyed? To what fatal uncertainties would not Governments remain constantly exposed, and, with them, the whole of civilised society, under the influence of a principle, so fruitful, by its nature, of agitations, perturbations, and disorders calculated to general confusion? It is on the ground, therefore, of such very grave considerations that the Pontifical Government finds itself compelled to protest against the abuse committed, and which continues to be committed by the usurping Government with the pretended appeal to the vote of the populations, to decide on the fate of their Sovereign—an abuse equivalent to the introduction of a principle which ignores, and villifies all things; tramples upon the rights and titles of legitimate sovereignties, upon solemn conventions and solemn treaties, and subverts the law which, on the basis of treaties and of international conventions, regulates the variable government of States; tends to overturn the monarchies into and eternal maxims of justice; establishes the monstrous right of usurpations, and insinuates into society a germ of fatal uncertainness and universal anarchy. The sentiments of high moderation with which other Governments have pronounced themselves with respect to the prevaricating policy of that of Piedmont, and to the usurping attitude maintained by the latter Power as well in other Italian States as in those of the Holy See, do not permit a doubt that they will all be fully agreed in opinion with this last protest now put forward by the Pontifical Government in protection and defence of the temporal sovereignty of the Pontiff against the progressive outrageous behaviour with which the usurper insists on fully consummating the sacrilegious and daring invasion of the above-indicated provinces, as he already has done in those parts of the States of the Church previously appropriated. And there is every reason to believe that the Governments referred to will be disposed to afford their efficacious support to the just remonstrances of that of his Holiness, supporting at the same time the good right which this Government has to render responsible the Government or Governments which, for the detriment of the most hostile violence and of a war carried in the dominions of the Holy See, and to demand and expect complete restitution by the invaders. And, in the above enounced persuasion and confidence, the undersigned Cardinal, Secretary of State of his Holiness, invites you to communicate to your Government the present note, and, &c.,

"G. Cardinal ANTONELLI."

AUSTRIA AND VENICE.

The following manifesto was addressed by Victor Emmanuel's entry into Naples:—

"When you receive the fraternal salute of Victor Venetia the King of Italy will be among you, and you will salute him with joy and bless him with tears. Rejoice, brethren, and do not trouble your thoughts with remembrance of unfortunate Venetia and her sadness. Venetia to-day rejoices with you; she knows that to-day you rejoice with her. Venetia suffers all the shame of hostile domination, but she is indomitable as strong. Austria may destroy, but never can bend her. Venetia does not complain, but waits her opportunity; she does not groan because she believes and hopes; she believes and hopes in you, in herself, in our King, in the valour of the army, in the enthusiasm of the people. She knows what she has given her blood for you, and she knows that you will give yours for her—for her liberty. She knows that you rejoice not only for Naples, but because Italy has been constituted from this day forth. It is that advances; it is the King of Italy that is coming to Venice by way of Naples, and we have opened it with the blood of our volunteers.

The impetuous energy of twenty-three millions of Italians alone can break the chains of those who are bound. We know that to-day all Italy will remember Venetia. Tell the King of Italy in our name that Garibaldi, tell the army, tell the volunteers, tell all free Italians that the thoughts and hearts of Venetia are with you; that their victories are ours their joy our joy, their celebration our celebration, because we know that the plans, the sufferings, the fortunes of Venice are those of Italy also.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The following letter is from a correspondent writing from Vienna, Nov. 16:—

The seeds of discord which were sown on the 20th of October have sprung up, and it is to be expected that the Hungarians will soon be divided into three antagonistic parties. The old Conservative or Government party, which is composed of the few nobles and gentlemen who aspire to those dignities, which are at the disposal of the Crown, professes to think that the Hungarian nation ought to be satisfied with the concessions already made. The Liberal party, which consists of two-thirds of the most intelligent and influential men in the kingdom, is willing to accept the Imperial concessions as a basis on which to treat, but it openly declares that it shall continue to insist on the restoration of the Constitution, which was completely revised in 1847 and 1848. The third party, which altogether repudiates the national debt of Austria, is essentially revolutionary, inasmuch as it aims at a total separation of Hungary from the empire. For some unknown reason the Government has indefinitely postponed the meeting of the Grand Conference, and its conduct in this matter has given such offence that several of the most moderate Liberals now positively refuse to act as the representatives of the King in the counties.

A few days ago Count Stephan Carolyi came to this city, where he had several consultations with Baron Hungarian Chancellor, and some other members of the Cabinet. On his return to Hungary, the Count informed his friends that he had been appointed *Obergespan* for Pesth, and at the same time asked them to assist in the organisation of the county. They readily consented to do so, and notice was given that a county assembly would be held on the 17th inst. (to-morrow). After the notables had been invited to attend, and after Count Carolyi had received their congratulations on his appointment, he was informed by the Imperial authorities that there had been a misunderstanding on his part, the latter being *de jure Obergespan* of Pesth, Solt, and Pilis. The Government then stated that it had requested the Count to act as "Administrator" until a Palatine had been elected. This "misunderstanding" has produced a bad impression at Pesth, and has, besides, given offence to the proud magnate, who is a man of great influence, although he is by no means distinguished for talent.

The day before yesterday it was generally reported that Count Goluchowski had quitted office, but this morning he was still Minister of State. It is, however, impossible that he can remain long at his post, as all his colleagues are opposed to him. The Count has, however, the support of the Court, as he is a distinguished disciple of those followers of Loyola who are established at Tarnopol, in Gallicia.

Their Majesties will leave this city to-morrow morning, and it is probable that the Emperor will accompany the Empress all the way to Antwerp. The Victoria and Albert, which is a larger and more comfortable vessel than the Osborne, has been placed at the disposal of her Majesty by the Queen, who is said to have expressed and shown very great sympathy for the youthful invalid. Persons who are attached to the person of the Empress state that she frequently expresses her gratitude to Queen Victoria, and the Emperor is said to have written to her Majesty to thank her for her consideration and kindness. A French gentleman yesterday told me that the Emperor Napoleon would willingly have placed a whole flotilla at the disposal of the Empress of Austria, but he positively denied that she had been invited to go to Nice.

AMERICA.

The result of the Presidential election is thus summed up by the *New York Times*, a Republican organ:—

"The political campaign of 1860 has reached its termination, and has unquestionably resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President. In reaching this conclusion, we have very imperfect information from States which do not connect all parties had assigned to the Republican interest, but from what have been regarded as doubtful States there are overwhelming majorities for the Republican ticket. The result in this city, where the Anti-Republican interest has obtained a plurality slightly exceeding 27,000 has, in connexion with such meagre returns as reach us from the counties, demonstrated the triumph of Lincoln in this State; while in Pennsylvania, where a curious reduction of the 30,000 majority of Curtin in October had been looked for, the majority for the same officer in November is swollen to an incredible figure, little less than 100,000. From Connecticut we also have large Republican gains, evincing the astonishing growth of the Republican sentiment. It would be unsafe to estimate the actual majority upon the Presidential ticket, but it is safe to announce the election of Mr. Lincoln as entirely assured. As incidents of this general result we may mention that Mr. Bell has probably carried both Maryland and Virginia, and the latest edition of our paper goes to press, we have too few returns from the Congressional canvass to announce a final list of the successful candidates. In Massachusetts Mr. Burlingame has been defeated by Mr. Appleton, the Union candidate; and Mr. Eli Thayer (Independent) is beaten by Bailly (Republican). The Republican tickets were elsewhere successful. In this city Mr. Wood is chosen from the Third, Mr. Kerrigan from the Fourth, Mr. Taylor from the Fifth, Mr. Cochrane from the Sixth, General Ward from the Seventh, and Mr. Delaplaine from the Eighth District. From New Jersey we hear the gratifying intelligence that Speaker Pennington has been re-chosen over Perry, his fusion antagonist. The local issues of this city have been diversely settled, though we have no conclusive returns of the contest. The impression, however, prevails, in view of such figures as have reached us at this hour, that Mr. Barnard is chosen judge of the Supreme Court; Mr. Ulshoeffer, Justice of the Superior Court; John T. Hoffman, Recorder; Edward C. West, Surrogate; John Sedgewick, City Judge; Matthew T. Brennan, Registrar; and C. Schwarzwaelder, Supervisor. The count for Assemblymen is still unfinished."

The same journal remarks on the result as follows:—

"It is too early to speak confidently of detailed results, but there can be no reasonable doubt that the Republicans have elected their President. It has been universally conceded that the issue lay with New York, and new York casts her vote for Lincoln. What the majority will be cannot yet be known. We believe, however, that it will fall very little, if any at all, below our estimate of 40,000. Pennsylvania has very largely increased her majority of October, and there is no reason to doubt that the New England States and the West are largely Republican. We have no disposition to exult over this victory, signal and important as it is. The contest, on the part of the Republicans, has been throughout one of principle; on that of their opponents it has been waged almost exclusively on the basis of fear. There has been no union of principle among them, nor have they been able to concentrate their strength upon a single candidate. The result is what might have been expected—disorganisation, demoralisation, and defeat. This election will inaugurate a marked and most important change in the administration of the Government. The policy of extending bribery and increasing the political power will now be checked. The slave interest will no longer impose its claims and its laws upon the Federal Government. The constitution will no longer be regarded as a mere instrument for fortifying and increasing slavery. The African slave trade will not be reopened, and more vigorous and effective measures will be taken for its suppression. But, above all, we shall have established at Washington a rule of honesty and patriotism in place of the corruption, imbecility, and intrigue, which have controlled the public councils for more than a third of a century. We have had a change in these respects. The Republicans now have it in their power to lay the basis for the most useful, popular, and permanent Administration the country has seen for a long time; but they must not conceal from themselves the obstacles which they will be compelled to encounter."

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* says:—

"All honour to the freemen of this Republic; congratulations warm and hearty be theirs, for the great principle of the defence of freedom within the free territories of the United States, to establish which the Republican party entered upon this canvass, has its complete vindication in signal victory. But, standing thus upon the field of battle, and with the shouts of exultation that enters into the perfect satisfaction of our triumph. It is not a triumph which brings ruin to those who have fallen; it is, on the contrary, a triumph in which the fallen may rise from the field and share with the victors the fruits of victory. Abraham Lincoln is elected, but in his administration the South will find all their rights respected and will see all the clouds of misrepresentation which have obscured his real character, and of the party which he stands, melt away from the view. Stretching out our hands to the South over this victory, we have no word of taunt to utter for the threats of disunion which were raised for our defeat. Let those threats be buried in oblivion; for through the long vista of this success we see a reign of peace from slavery agitation, established simply by that circumscribing of slavery within its local bounds, and firm defence of the integrity of national freedom, which this triumph of the Republican party on the 6th of November, 1860, seals to us and to the world."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* remarks:—

"We have met the enemy, and we are theirs. Such, at least, are the unmistakable indications. The splendid Democratic-Union majority of 29,000 in this city has doubtless been overborne by the avalanche of Black Republicanism from the middle, Western, and Northern parts of the State, and if so we have nothing to do but to submit with the best grace we can. The vote of the Empire State, added to those of other States which may be considered sure for Lincoln, makes it all but certain that he will be our next President. We regret it deeply—profoundly; not so much on our own account as because of the dangers it will bring upon the country. Heaven grant that she may survive them all! She has rode out many a storm, and may ride out this. One consolation remains to us as Conservative men—viz., that we have both Houses of Congress. This will check any wayward fancies that may seize the Executive, under the pressure of his Abolition advisers or otherwise. Let us hope for the best."

The *New York Express* says:—

"For the first time in the history of our Government we have a President elected exclusively by a sectional vote, and by the agency of a party organised geographically. The consequence of this departure from the chart of Washington and from the spirit of the Federal Constitution remains to be seen. We deplore—deeply deplore it—and yet, as good citizens, it is our duty to make the best of it, and acquiesce in it, as under the forms of, if not in the spirit and intent of, the Constitution. What our Southern countrymen may do remains to be seen; but we hope their apprehensions will be soothed, if not assuaged, by the fact that the House of Representatives as well as the Senate are to be Conservative, and cannot be wielded for destructive principles against the States of the South. We are well aware, however, that the apprehensions of the South come not from Congress, but from the Northern States themselves—their personal liberty Bills, their underground railroads, their incendiary publications, their judicial decisions as in the Lemon case, and from that general feeling of hostility which the States of the North manifest against the States of the South, and which, as the South fears, must end in the revolution of the Federal Judiciary and thus in the overthrow of the judicial as well as the Constitutional protection these States have had since the foundation of the Government and of the old Confederation. We hope and trust the newly-elected President will avail himself of the earliest opportunity to cut himself loose from the passions and prejudices that have elected him, and give a pledge to the now tormenting Southern States, a pledge that he himself means nothing, whatever his party or partisans may mean by the election.

LAST FOUR DAYS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE MORNING POST.)

QUEBEC, OCT. 21.—Ten days have now passed since his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took his final leave of the great Republic whose people had during a period of several weeks shown him such splendid hospitality and by universal consent made his progress through a portion of their widely extended territories one continued ovation. The interest created in the minds of all American citizens and British Americans by the royal visit has not, nor will it speedily pass away. Still the United States papers, notwithstanding the imminence of the political contest now raging between the North and South, continue to devote column after column—every line—nay, every word breathing the most friendly sentiments—to the subject of the Prince's visit, and one and all predict that the Natural effect of the noval historical event, in which the eldest son of our beloved, and in the great Republic universally respected, Sovereign so admirably played his part, will be to reunite inseparably in bonds stronger than those which formerly knit together the parent and child the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family. His Royal Highness, who is probably by this time once more in sight of the white cliffs of his island home, and the illustrious noblemen who accompanied the regal scion across the ocean have accomplished a mission which is destined to prove a positive blessing to America and Great Britain; and foreign nations will see in an event from which important consequences must flow a masterstroke of policy. Such is the opinion universally entertained on this side of the Atlantic of the visit of the Prince of Wales, and that such happy auguries may be amply realised is the cherished wish of the great bulk of the people of the United States.

The last four days which were passed by the Prince in the United States will never, I am sure, be obliterated from the memory of his Royal Highness. After the wonderful manifestions of popular regard which met and accompanied the progress of the Royal visitor at New York, and all the way up the beautiful Hudson river to Albany, it was difficult to believe that such an amount of generous enthusiasm could elsewhere be equalled; yet, no sooner was the famous old State of Massachusetts reached than, if possible, the greetings of the people became more affectionate and warm, until at Boston the popular sentiment appeared to have arrived at its culminating point.

The character of the scenery between the capital of New York State and Boston is by no means monotonous until the State line is passed. The Western Railway, by the way, a remarkably well-built road, and exceedingly smooth, traverses a well settled, but not very fertile country. There are plenty of barren, rocky hills, covered with stunted trees; and, even after entering the State of Massachusetts, for a considerable distance the line passes through a hilly and barren country. The scenery, however, is frequently very fine, particularly at the pretty village of Huntingdon, where a beautiful stream flows over a rocky bed at the base of lofty highlands, whose tops were sprinkled with snow. There is here also a picturesque-looking fall, which is put to excellent and profitable use by the thrifty folks of old Massachusetts State. Between Huntingdon and a place called Westfield, the line traverses a level plain, well peopled and extensively cultivated, though the soil is too light and sandy to be very prolific. Westfield is situated in this tract, on a branch of the Connecticut river. It appears to be a place of some importance, possessing extensive mills and several very handsome churches. Near this place I was delighted with some exquisite river scenery, the lofty banks with their brilliant show of foliage being faithfully reproduced in the glassy surface of the darkly flowing water. Soon after passing Westfield, Springfield, one of the most important towns in the State, was reached. This considerable place is situated on both sides of the Connecticut river, which is crossed by a long wooden bridge—a sort of timber tube. There are many extensive factories here, including the United States Arsenal, where annually many thousands of muskets, rifles, and revolvers are manufactured. The scenery in the immediate vicinity of the town is varied and most pleasing, and the whole place has a flourishing appearance. At this town, as well as at every small village, the inhabitants were assembled at the railway station to see and cheer the prince, and I must give them credit generally for excellent behaviour. There was nowhere any exhibition of rudeness among this well-clad and evidently thrifty population. At Palmer the scenery is very fine, and there are presented a succession of charming uplands, whose slopes are cultivated like a garden. One large mountain rises in the form of a cone, its base washed by the pretty river Ware. The inclination of this mountain towards the river is gentle, and the greater portion of the slope cultivated, while the summit wears a coronet of rich forest trees. A considerable tract of level and fertile country stretches from Palmer almost to the important city of Worcester; but before reaching the latter place some fine mountain scenery is passed. I have omitted to state that at Springfield several gentlemen, commissioned by the Governor of the State, Mr. Banks, were in attendance at the station, and, on the part of his excellency, welcomed the prince to Massachusetts. They afterwards joined the royal party, and accompanied the Prince to Boston.

There was a very large assemblage of people—many thousands—at Worcester, the station, and even on the roofs of the adjoining buildings; the scene was animated, and the people were quite enthusiastic in their greetings when his Royal Highness appeared upon the platform. A new engine, called the Prince of Wales, was here attached to the royal car; it was gaily decorated with American and English flags, and on it was the prince's motto, "Ich Dien," with the plumes. As the Royal train approached the city of Boston the popular greeting seemed to become more and more enthusiastic; salutes were frequently fired, and the whole population of the country appeared to have gathered alongside the track. Longwood, a suburb of Boston, the mayor, Mr. Lincoln, and the city authorities met the Prince, who, with his suite, then left the cars, and entered carriages which were in waiting to convey them to the capital of the State. The scene at Longwood station was a beautiful one—a great many ladies were there, who waved their handkerchiefs as the Prince drove off.

The *cortege*, escorted by a troop of Lancers, in scarlet uniforms, passed over one of those long causeways or bridges which connect Boston-neck with the mainland, and which give one a notion of what Venice must be—thousands of people lining either side of the road—and at length entered the city proper. It is hardly possible to give an idea of the progress of the Prince through the ancient, zig-zag streets of Boston to the Revere House, where splendid apartments were fitted up for his accommodation. Enthusiastic, exuberant as was the reception accorded to the son of our Queen by the people of New York, I think the citizens of Boston testified their delight and good feeling towards the Prince and the nation of which he was the representative in even a warmer manner. As the splendid pageant—for quite an army, consisting of cavalry and infantry, now accompanied the royal carriage and several fine military bands—slowly wended its way through the streets of the American capital, such a scene was presented such as has hardly ever before been witnessed in any part of the United States. The winding of the streets and their narrowness, almost entirely, as it seemed, blocked up with people, gave quite a picturesque character to the pageant. But, in addition to the walls of human beings, and the cheers which rent the air as the carriage containing the Prince was carefully worked through the living masses, must be noticed the tall, old red-brick houses on either side, every one of whose windows was filled with gaily-dressed and happy-looking ladies, whose animated gestures and waving of handkerchiefs bore eloquent testimony of their wish to do honour to the son of that pure type of womanhood, the virtuous Queen of Great Britain.

I can conceive of no parallel scene in history to the one that has recently took place in the ancient capital of Massachusetts other than that of the entry into Edinburgh after his short career of victory, of the "Bonnie Prince Charlie." There were the same narrow winding streets, the not very dissimilar many-storeyed red-brick houses, and the same wild enthusiasm of the people accompanying the Prince through the streets of Boston the other day. The costumes of the animated throngs were not, perhaps, so picturesque; but there was the same amount of popular excitement, the same affectionate greetings, as if one and all a thousands filling the windows and streets were ready at a moment's notice to lay down their lives for the gentle, bonnie Prince who had come on a high and holy mission to re-cement that union of the Anglo-Saxon family which was so rudely dislocated and broken in this same old American city nearly 100 years ago. Here is a subject for a historical picture, which is recommended to the painters of America and England.

I need only further mention that the Prince was brought to his temporary abiding-place; all along the route he was greeted with honest bursts of enthusiasm from such a crowd as is seldom witnessed in any city in the old or new world—a crowd famous, if for nothing else, for its orderly, courteous demeanour, and its singularly well-dressed appearance. All night long the city was alive; there was a magnificent procession of a political body with torches, and accompanied by bands of music. It was impossible to get any sleep that night; the Prince was more than once serenaded, and it was touching to listen to the dear old familiar airs of our fatherland which, with excellent good taste, were played for the delectation of the Prince and his English companions.

The weather was most propitious during the several days of the Prince's *sejour* at Boston. On the morning of his arrival he was treated to a grand review of the citizen soldiery at Massachusetts, in the fine old park called the Common, a place of great historical interest. The military display was very fine, and in every way creditable to the Bostonians. The appearance of the Common, with its fine promenades, its beautiful avenues (planted, I believe, by British soldiers before the great revolution), its groups of trees, its swelling grassy mounds, and gentle depressions, all of them covered with well-dressed people; the splendid buildings of the State capitol, and princely mansions visible through the leafy screen; the long lines of the soldiery in grey, scarlet, blue, and black uniforms; the numerous bands, and in front the brilliant group of mounted officers surrounding one youthful cavalier in the British uniform, and many gleams of bright sunshine gilding the whole—all these features made up a superb *coup d'œil* which long dwell in the memories of those who witnessed the scene. Extraordinary was the reception of the Prince by the people; from first to last there was one universal outburst of cordial greeting whenever and wherever he appeared. Of the visit to the capitol where a lunch was prepared for the Royal party by Governor Banks; the concert of school children, a beautiful and touching exhibition; and the grand ball at the Academy of Music, a veritable success—a full description of these incidents in the Royal visit would occupy a volume. I can here only assure your numerous interested readers that everything undertaken by the citizens of Boston for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales was perfectly successful, and it was with regret that his Royal Highness and suite were obliged, by stern necessity, to take leave of a city the most delightful, without doubt, in the whole extent of the United States, after so brief a stay within its hospitable walls.

The Prince visited Cambridge and Harvard College; he also stood upon famous Bunker's-hill, and looked up at the towering obelisk that marks the spot where first the Provincials made an effective, though not at the moment victorious, stand in what they and all the world now believes to have been a righteous cause. Here is another scene for a picture. Let our historical painters ponder it; and why not have such a one in the new Palace at Westminster? A fine site is that of Bunker's-hill. The grassy mound upon which the fine monument stands commands noble views of the harbour and surrounding country, most of it the scene of historical events. Picture the Prince of Wales, our future King, standing upon the mound, and looking up at the splendid obelisk, from the top of which—oh! strange and wonderful, yet most happy and delightful circumstance of precious significance—one on either side—displayed so that all the world may behold them—now float the Stars and stripes and—the Prince's eyes do not deceive him—the old Union Jack of England. Here is a fitting sequel to the scene so recently witnessed at the tomb of Washington, honourable alike to Britons and to the generous noble-hearted people of America. Who can witness such a sight without emotion? and who can fail to see in it the accomplishment of a Providential intention? Verily the Prince of Wales' mission to the New World has been that of an apostle of good, and the results must be mighty and full of joy to Britain and her vigorous offspring.

The Prince, no doubt, experienced real regret at leaving Boston. I know that almost every one who followed the Royal wandering was loath to bid adieu to the dear old English-looking city and English-looking people. They will ever bear in kindly remembrance the affectionate greetings of the Bostonians, and will not soon lose the desire once more to visit the Athens of America.

The trip to Portland offers little for description; almost the only place to which an interest attached, and that was of a melancholy nature, was Lawrence, where we saw the ruins of the immense factory, within whose walls so many human beings were consumed in the flames some month's ago.

The reception at Portland, that almost Canadian town, was, as elsewhere, most enthusiastic. Everything was done by the authorities and people to do honour to the occasion. There was something most affecting in the final parting of the Prince and his illustrious companion from the shores of the United States. The sight was also magnificent as the royal fleet—the Hero, Nile, Ariadne, Styx, and Flying Fish—one after the other passed out of the harbour's mouth, and soon from the range of vision. The harbour and town of Portland, in which Canadians take great interest, deserve more than a passing mention. I hope to do them justice hereafter.

THE LOCH KATRINE WATERWORKS.

(FROM THE NORTH BRITISH DAILY MAIL.)

These works are all but complete, and within a few days every part of them, even the most intricate, will be in full working order. A few days ago, with the able, persevering, and obliging engineer as Mugdock as our cicerone, Mr. Alfred Moore, we inspected the Mugdock works, including the reservoir, and a large straining well—such a one, indeed, as has not its equal in Great Britain—and under the impression that our readers take an interest in such matters, we proceed to lay before them some account of these great works, including many facts not hitherto brought under the public notice.

The reservoir at the reservoir one is not so much struck with the greatness of the Loch Katrine water scheme as might be expected. This doubtless arises from the fact that the reservoir at Mugdock is merely a supply basin, Loch Katrine being the reservoir proper. It is, however, a work of no ordinary kind, which will be apparent when it is remembered that it is entirely an artificial loch, that the substantial embankments have all been built by human hands, and that it contains 550,000,000 gallons of water spreading over 60 acres with a depth of 50 feet. Connected with the reservoir there are various mechanical appliances, useful and requisite for the proper supply of water to the city; but the most important of these is the straining well, which it is our purpose shortly to describe. Before doing so, however, we may state that there are three methods of supplying Glasgow with Loch Katrine water, a provision of which is the biggest of the many boons in this meaning of the works. At the north end of the reservoir the Mugdock tunnel pours its waters into a small pool. From this pool the water can be conveyed direct to Glasgow without passing through the reservoir or straining well, so that in case either or both of these were getting out of order, the city of Glasgow would not be at all inconvenienced for water. From the upper pool the water can pass to Glasgow through the reservoir,